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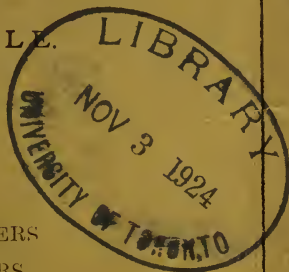
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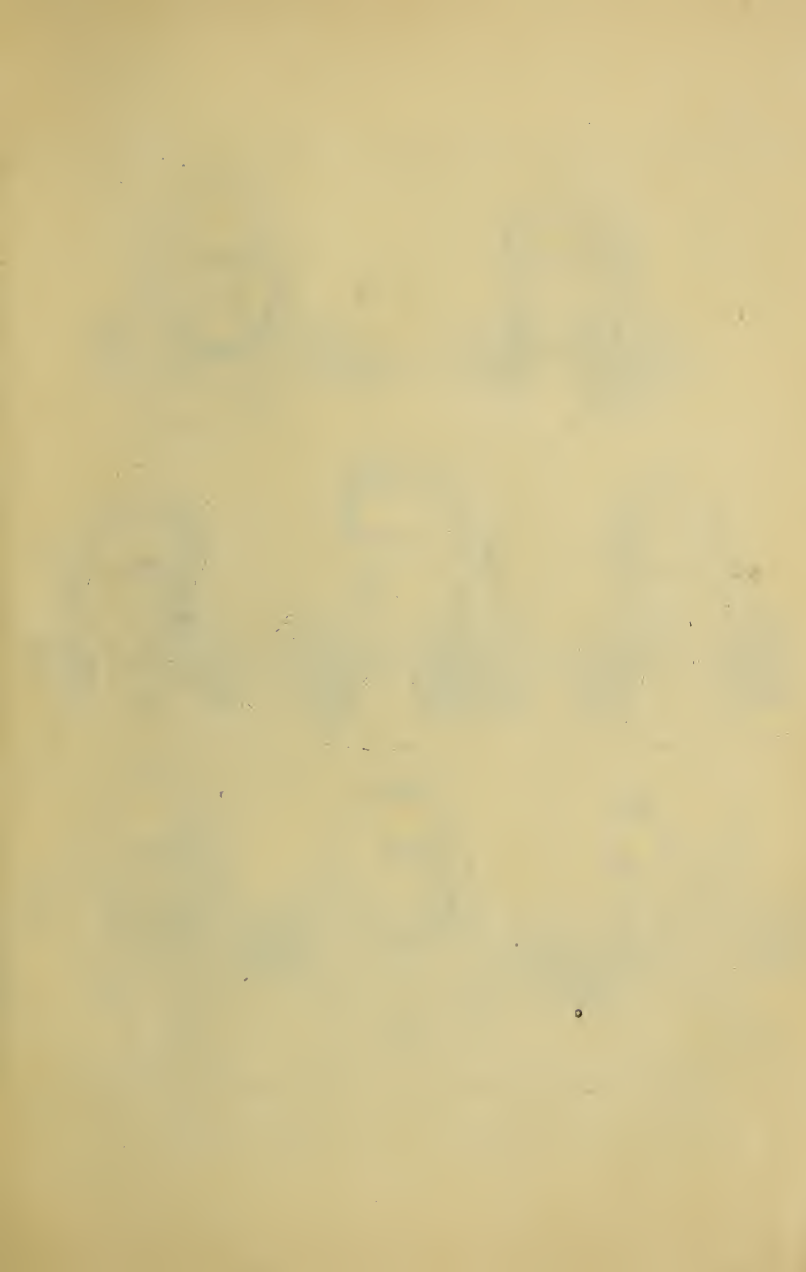
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SERJEANT BALLANTINE



LORD MONCRIEFF



SIR JAMES HANNEN



LORD COLERIDGE



SIR H. HAWKINS



LORD PENZANCE



BARON O'HAGAN



SIR W. MANISTY

THE Lives of Eminent Lawyers.

THE HON. SIR JAMES BACON,

ELDEST son of the late Mr. James Bacon, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, was born in 1798, and being in his 87th year, is the veteran Judge of the High Courts of Justice. Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1827, he subsequently was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and became Q.C. in 1846. In 1868, on the death of Mr. Goulburn, he was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, which office he held until December 31st, 1869, when he received the appointment of Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. In August, 1870, on the appointment of Sir William Milbourne James as Lord Justice of Appeal, he succeeded to the thereby vacated Vice-Chancellorship on January 14th, 1871. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him, and under the Judicature Act, he, in July, 1870, became one of the Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD BAGGALLAY.

WAS born at Stockwell, Surrey, May 13th, 1816, being the eldest son of Mr. Richard Baggallay, of Kingthorpe House, Upper Tooting. He graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, as fourteenth wrangler, taking his B.A. degree in 1839, and proceeding to his M.A. degree in 1842, when he gained the Franklin Fellowship. Called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1841, he obtained an extensive practice at the Equity Bar, and in 1861, was appointed Q.C. From 1869 to 1875, he was counsel to Cambridge University. He also became a J.P. for Surrey and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest in July, 1865. For a short time, from September to December, 1868,

he was Solicitor-General in Mr. Disraeli's administration, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. He unsuccessfully contested Hereford at the General Election of December, 1868, and was elected in October, 1870, for Mid-Surrey. In February, 1874, he was again returned by the same constituency, and in April of the same year, he succeeded Sir John Karslake as Attorney-General, in Mr. Disraeli's administration. In November, 1875, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal, and a Member of the Privy Council.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BLAIR BALFOUR

WAS born at Clackmannan, in 1837, being a son of the late Rev. Peter Balfour, minister of Clackmannan, by Jane Ramsay, daughter of Mr. John Blair, of Perth. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and at the University of Edinburgh. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1861, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1880, under Mr. Gladstone's administration, and in November of the same year he entered Parliament as member for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross. He was appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland on the elevation of Mr. McLaren to the Judicial Bench. Mr. Balfour married, in 1869, Lillias Oswald, daughter of Lord Mackenzie, and secondly, in 1877, the Hon. Marianne Eliza Wellwood-Moncrieff, youngest daughter of Lord Moncrieff, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. The unbroken success of the Lord Advocate in his profession from its very commencement has few parallels even amongst those brilliant forensic reputations of which the Scottish Bar can boast more than one eminent living example. His devotion to his work has been rewarded by the unbounded confidence of the public. In Scotland there was hardly a town or a parish which had not at one time or another made his acquaintance either as the champion of their claims or as a courteous but formidable adversary. His appointment, therefore, was universally welcomed, and he brought to his administrative duties not only a remarkable business faculty, but, in consequence of his wide experience, an extensive knowledge of the various interests in all parts of the country.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE

WAS born in London, January 3rd, 1812. He is the son of the late Mr. William Ballantine, for many years Magistrate at the Thames Police Court. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, June 6th, 1834, he continued for some years a lucrative practice in the Criminal Courts, and there were few causes of importance in which he was not engaged. In the original suit for the acquirement of the Tichborne baronetage and

estates, he was Counsel for the Claimant. As a successful cross-examiner he bore the palm, and his success in a certain divorce case in the House of Lords, where he was opposed by Sir Fitzroy Kelly (afterwards Lord Chief Baron) and other eminent Counsel, added greatly to his fame. He was a wonderful man with a jury; and that his services were requisitioned in all kinds of civil and criminal cases, and that he was known as a good "verdict-getter" in the days when such forensic giants as Thesiger, Bovill, Edwin James, Hawkins, Hayes, Shee and Parry were to the fore, is a proof of the estimation in which he was held. He was appointed by a special vote of the House of Commons, in 1869, with Mr. Barry, the Irish Attorney-General, to conduct the legal proceedings instituted by the Government against Mr. O'Sullivan, the Mayor of Cork. The Mayor, besides a great deal of violent speech on political questions, had eulogised, at a public banquet, O'Farrell, the Fenian, who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh in Australia. The trial, however, was abandoned in consequence of the resignation of the Mayor. But the crowning effort of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's life was his retention as Special Counsel, in 1875, to proceed to India to defend Mulhar Rao, the Gaikwar of Baroda, charged with the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident. The result was an acquittal, the native members of the Commission appointed to try the case considering the Gaikwar's guilt not proven. Her Majesty's Government, however, deposed the Prince for misconduct and incapacity. For his special service as Counsel to the Indian Prince, he received an unprecedented fee, variously stated from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand guineas. In 1882, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine published a very interesting and amusing work, "Experiences of a Barrister's Life;" and having in 1884 visited America, related his Transatlantic experiences in another volume.



THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES ROBERT BARRY

WAS born at Limerick, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the Irish Bar in 1845, made a Q.C. in 1849, and was the first Crown Prosecutor in Dublin (1865-69). During this time he represented Dungarvan. In 1869 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in January, 1870, Attorney-General for Ireland. On the decease of the Right. Hon. Lord George, in December, 1871, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. He was, in 1878, a member of the Royal Commission on the Draft Code relating to Indictable Offences, and, in June, 1883, on the death of Lord Justice Deasy, he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal.



BARON BLACKBURN.

THE Right Hon. Colin Blackburn was born in 1813, second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, Co. Stirling. Educated at Eton, he graduated B.A. as a High Wrangler at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1835. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1838, and was for some years on the Northern Circuit. Ellis and Blackburn's Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench are well known, and were conducted by him jointly with Mr. Ellis for several years. He was regarded as a great commercial lawyer, and had acquired considerable celebrity, and published a valuable work "On Sales," when, in 1859, he was made a puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

The appointment of a junior barrister, a "stuff gown," to the bench aroused some feeling of jealousy among the "silks" and serjeants; but the selection has been amply justified by the distinguished judicial career of the recipient of the honour.

When, in 1868, the case of Mr. Eyre, ex-Governor of Jamaica, came before the Court of Queen's Bench, upon a prosecution for high crime and misdemeanour, in acts of alleged abuse and oppression under colour of execution of his office as governor of the island, Mr. Justice Blackburn, as junior Puisne Judge of the Court, delivered the charge to the grand jury. He spoke at considerable length, explained the law relating to the duties and responsibilities of governors of colonies. He said, "Under the Colonial Act, Mr. Eyre had power, in case of apprehended danger, to proclaim martial law in the suspense of the common law, and enabling matters to be tried by summary proceeding, 'such as in armies in time of war.' That power he had to exercise on a proper occasion: consequently, if there was such a state of things that a man of reasonable firmness would have felt that he ought to have done it, then he had the power to do it; and if he had not, under such circumstances, done it, and mischief had ensued, he would have been punishable for not doing it. Then comes the question—putting yourselves into the position in which he then was—knowing what he did, and believing what he did—was he culpable for continuing it for thirty days?" The grand jury returned "No Bill." On the following day Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in open court, repudiated the arguments employed by Mr. Justice Blackburn, and declared that his summing up did not express the views of the Court of Queen's Bench on the matter.

He was made a Lord Justice of Appeal in October, 1876, and created a life peer under the title of Baron Blackburn.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES SYNGE CHRISTOPHER BOWEN,

BORN in 1835, at Wollaston, Gloucestershire, is a son of the Rev. Christopher Bowen, of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight (who was formerly rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester), by Catherine Emily, daughter of Sir Richard Steele, Bart. He was educated at Rugby and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he succeeded in taking three of the great University prizes, including the Hertford and Ireland scholarships, and obtained, in 1858, a first in classical honours. In 1861 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and joined the Western Circuit. He was, in 1870, Senior Member of the "Irish Commission," and was appointed Recorder of Penzance and Junior Standing Counsel to the Treasury, in 1872. He never became a Q.C., but acquired considerable celebrity in his profession. On Mr. Justice Mellor's retirement from the Bench, in 1879, he was elevated to a Judgeship of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, and on June 26 of the same year the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. In 1882, he was appointed a Lord Justice in the Court of Appeal on the death of Sir John Holker, and sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council. In 1862, he married Emily Frances, daughter of the late Mr. James Medows Rendel, F.R.S. Sir Charles has written a pamphlet "on the Alabama Question," and an historical essay, entitled "Delphi."



THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM BALIOL BRETT,

BORN in 1817, is the eldest surviving son of the Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, by Dora, daughter of George Best, Esq., late of Chilston Park, Kent. Educated at Westminster School, he passed on to Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and M.A. in 1845. He was great at rowing, and was a member in three University crews. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1846, he chose the Northern Circuit, where he distinguished himself in an extensive practice, by his knowledge of ships and other nautical matters, as well as the technicalities of mercantile pursuits. In March, 1860, he became a Q.C., and was made a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1866 he went to Rochdale to oppose Mr. Cobden, and although he met with so much favour among the constituents as to induce Mr. Cobden to go down and defend his seat, Mr. Brett did not succeed. In July, 1866, he contested Helston, Cornwall, on which occasion there was a tie. The Mayor, after four o'clock, giving a casting vote, was summoned before the House of Commons, and Mr. Brett obtained the seat on petition. He held this seat until 1868, and in February of that year was appointed Solicitor-General and received the honour of knighthood. During the short time he held

office he succeeded in passing the Registration Act and the Corrupt Practices Act. In August, 1868, he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and on the Judicature Act coming into operation he became, in 1875, a Judge of the High Court of Justice. His judicial career has been rendered memorable by several celebrated trials, notably that of the gas stokers, who had jeopardised the metropolis, by their strike; and the trial of Colonel Valentine Baker, his judgment on whom was much criticised. He was, in October, 1876, made one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal, and became a Member of the Privy Council. In place of the late Sir George Jessel he was, in April, 1883, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed Master of the Rolls. In 1850 Sir William married Eugénie, daughter of Louis Mäzer, Esq., and step-daughter of the late Captain Greenwood, C.B., Editor of the *Duke of Wellington's "Despatches."* With regard to his sentence on Colonel Baker in August, 1875, it is worthy of record, in view of an attempt at agitation for the restoration of Baker, that Sir William, speaking of the great military services performed by him, said, "In these circumstances I wish to spare you the physical degradation which would prevent you hereafter retrieving your character, in the hope that at some distant day you may be allowed in this or some other army, by some brilliant service, of which you are so well capable, to wipe out the injury you have done to yourself and the dishonour you have done to your country." More recently Sir William's judgment in the case of *Belt v. Lawes* was, for a variety of reasons, hailed with intense satisfaction both by the legal profession and the public. Even had it been assailed on all hands, it would have made no difference, for Sir William is no popularity hunter; a statement which is, indeed, happily true of all the Judges of our country.

HON. SIR CHARLES PARKER BUTT

IS the third son of the late Rev. Phelps John Butt. He was born in 1830, and received his education at a private school. Having selected the legal profession, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854, and received the dignity of Queen's Counsel in 1868. He represented Southampton, in the Liberal interest from April, 1880, till April, 1883, when he was made a Justice of the High Court of Judicature, in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. He was peculiarly adapted for some of the duties of this division, having had a large practice in connection with Admiralty cases. In 1878 he married Anna Georgina, daughter of C. F. Redewald, Esq.

THE HON. SIR LEWIS WILLIAM CAVE,

BORN at Desborough, Northamptonshire, on July 3rd, 1832, was educated at Rugby, two of his contemporaries being Mr. Goschen and Mr. G. Lushington, the Assistant Under-Secretary for Home Affairs. He was elected in 1851 to an Exhibition at Lincoln College, Oxford, which he held until 1855, when he took the degree of B.A., being placed in second class classics. He was, in 1856, admitted as a student at the Inner Temple; in 1859, obtained a certificate of honour in the students' examination; and in June of the same year was called to the Bar. Joining the Midland Circuit, where he obtained a large and varied business, and gained the reputation of a sound lawyer, he was in 1865, appointed a revising barrister, an office which he retained until he became Q.C., in 1875. In 1873 he was appointed Recorder of Lincoln. He was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and made a Commissioner of Assize for the Autumn Circuit in 1877. In 1880, he was appointed a commissioner to inquire into alleged corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections at Oxford. In March, 1881, he was appointed one of the Justices of the High Court, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Mr. Cave has throughout his career been devoted to legal literature. In conjunction with the Hon. Chandos Leigh, he edited the Reports of the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved; in conjunction with Mr. Bell, the seventh edition of Stone's "Practice of Petty Sessions;" the sixth and seventh editions of Addison's "Treatise on the Law of Contracts;" and the fifth edition of "The Law of Torts" by the same author. In August, 1856, Sir Lewis married Julia, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.



THE HON. SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM CHITTY

WAS born in London in 1828, being the second and only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, of the Inner Temple. Educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford, he graduated in 1851, and took a first class in classics. He was elected a Fellow of Exeter College, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1854. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856, he became a Q.C. in 1874. In the Rolls Court, of which he was for some years leader, Mr. Chitty enjoyed a very extensive practice. He successfully contested Oxford, in 1880, and sat in the Liberal interest. In September, 1881, on the transfer of Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, to the Court of Appeal, Mr. Chitty was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, and subsequently received the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1858, Clara Jessie, sixth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock. Sir Joseph was a muscular student of his college, and while his name is familiar in the mouths of lawyers, he was well known to the public as umpire at the Oxford and

Cambridge boat race, which post he filled for several years with general satisfaction. He was also formerly a major in the Inns of Court Volunteers. The Judge is an excellent musician, playing both violin and pianoforte, and is as popular in private society as on the Bench. As an undergraduate at Oxford his career as a brilliant scholar is respected by a later generation at Balliol College only in a less degree than his prowess by flood and field. He rowed four times in the Oxford Eight against the sister University—three times at Putney, and once at Henley. No mean cricketer, Mr. Justice Chitty was also one of the best lawn-tennis players in the country, and it is only within the last three years that he finally renounced his favourite games as being not altogether compatible with judicial dignity. As a judge Sir Joseph Chitty is remarkably efficient, and, unlike some of his learned brethren who have been trained in the school of Equity alone, he is almost equally at home sitting in a Common Law Court as when dealing with Chancery business. Good tempered, erudite, and quick to grasp difficult points, his lordship is generally popular with the Bar.



LORD COLERIDGE,

THE Right Hon. John Duke Coleridge, the present Lord Chief Justice of England, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, for many years a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and was born in 1821. His lordship was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. Having obtained an open scholarship at Balliol, he graduated B.A. in 1842, and M.A. in 1846, and until that year was a Fellow of Exeter College. It was while he was at Balliol that the young scholar, whose father was one of the intimate friends of Arnold and Keble, developed that taste for theological argument and for High Church principles which has always distinguished him as a politician and as a writer. Indeed so eminent a controversialist was the present Lord Chief Justice that he obtained the undeserved sneer from a modern satirist that "nature intended him for a bishop, but accident made him a judge." Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, November 6th, 1847, he attached himself to the Western Circuit, of which he was for some years leader. He was, in 1855, appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and Q.C. in 1861; and soon after he became a bencher of the Middle Temple. In August, 1864, he unsuccessfully contested Exeter, for which he was elected in 1865, continuing that representation until November, 1873. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in December, 1868, Sir John Coleridge was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood; and on the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to a judgeship in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, Sir John Duke succeeded him as Attorney-General. In 1873, on the retirement of Lord Romilly, Sir John Coleridge was offered the appointment of Master of the Rolls, which he declined, and it was conferred on Sir George Jessel, the Solicitor-

General. On November 19, in the same year, Sir John was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; in the following month he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon; and in November, 1880, on the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. Lord Coleridge married, in 1846, Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. George Turner Seymour, of Farringdon Hill, Isle of Wight, by whom he has had three sons and a daughter.

His lordship has found time to shine in literature as well as in law. His father had been editor of the *Quarterly Review* for some years and to that periodical the son contributed a large number of masterly and critical essays upon literature, politics, and theology, until his elevation to the Bench. In theology he has always been a High Churchman, and in politics a Liberal of a philosophic type, strongly attached to the broad principles of civil and religious order and equality. As a politician he is considered to have not only distinguished himself by the grave and expressive eloquence for which he was already so well known, but he earned the respect of both friends and opponents by his invariable method of directing attention to the graver issues and to the principles which underlie party measures. He was more of a philosophic politician than a debater of details, and the celebrated speech made by him in answer to the attack of Lord Selborne—then Sir Roundell Palmer—on the Irish Disestablishment Bill was a marvel of eloquence, though perhaps not regarded so generally effective as a party address. His protracted efforts in the celebrated Tichborne case will ever be remembered. His lordship has contributed to other periodicals than those above referred to, and his recent tour in the United States, which excited some considerable interest, may probably ere long furnish material for a volume from his lordship's hand.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER,

BORN in 1817, at Mount Tamar, near Plymouth, is a son of the late Mr. John Collier, of Grimstone, formerly M.P. for Plymouth, by Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Parrett, of North Hill House, near Plymouth. Educated at the Plymouth Grammar School, he graduated B.A. in 1841, at Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843; joined the Western Circuit, became one of its leaders, and "took silk" in 1854. For some years he held the Recordship of Penzance; was an unsuccessful candidate for Launceston in 1841, and sat for Plymouth in the Liberal interest from 1852 until he was elevated to the Judicial Bench. A Bill, introduced by him in 1853, for transferring the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to a civil tribunal, was adopted in its main provisions in the Act by which the Probate Court was subsequently established. His resolution in favour of limited liability in partnerships formed the basis of subsequent

legislation. Mr. Collier was Counsel to the Admiralty, Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, from December, 1859, till October, 1863; when, on the promotion of Sir Roundell Palmer to the Attorney-Generalship, he was made Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. Retiring from office with the Russell Government, in July, 1866, he was appointed Attorney-General, on the return of the Liberal party to power, in December, 1868. In November, 1871, he was made a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In order, however, that he might be legally qualified for the post, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for two days, and then elevated. This proceeding met with a protest from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and, after attempts at censure in both Houses of Parliament, on the motion of Sir Roundell Palmer, an amendment was agreed to, to the effect that the House saw no just cause of censure in the appointment. The Bankruptcy Act of 1869 was draughted by him, and he has also given to the legal world a very considerable literature. Amongst his works are "The Railway Clauses, Companies Clauses, and Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts: together with an Appendix treating of the formation of a Railway Company, the mode of passing a Bill through Parliament, and an Addenda of Statutes and Forms;" "A Treatise on the Law relating to Mines;" "A Letter to Lord John Russell on the Reform of the Superior Courts of Common Law;" and "The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown." Sir Robert is an amateur painter, and has exhibited several pictures at the Royal Academy.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY COTTON,

BORN at Leytonstone on May 20, 1821, is the younger son of the late William Cotton, Esq., of Walwood House, near Leytonstone. Educated at Eton, where he was Newcastle Scholar in 1838, he graduated B.A. in 1842, at Christ Church, Oxford, obtaining a second in classics and first in mathematics. In January, 1846, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and gained a large practice as a Chancery Barrister obtaining "silk" in January, 1866. In January, 1867, he was made a Bencher of his Inn, and in 1872 Standing Counsel for Oxford University. In June, 1877, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, received the honour of knighthood, and in the following month was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council. In October of that year the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. He married, in 1853, Clemence, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. Streatfield, of Chart's End, Kent.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD COUCH

WAS born in 1817; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841; and was for many years on the Norfolk Circuit. For some years Recorder of Bedford, he was, in August, 1862, appointed a puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay, on the retirement of the late Sir Matthew Sausse. In April, 1866, he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Bombay High Court of Judicature, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1870 he succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta. On resigning the latter post and returning to England, he was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in February, 1881.

THE HON. SIR JOHN CHARLES DAY

WAS born at the Hague, June 20, 1826, being the son of Captain John Day, of the 49th Regiment, by Emily, daughter of Jane Caspar Hartsinck, of that place. He was educated at Fribourg, and at the Benedictine College, at Downside, Bath, and graduated B.A. at London University. Entering the Middle Temple as a student, in 1845, he was called to the Bar in January, 1849, joined the Home Circuit, and "took silk" in 1872. In 1873 he was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple. Mr. Day secured for some years a lucrative practice, both in London and the Provinces, until, in June, 1882, he was elevated to a Judgeship in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. The "Common Law Procedure Acts," and "Roscoe's Nisi Prius" are the result of his editorial work.

THE HON. GEORGE DENMAN,

BORN in Russell Square, London, on December 23rd, 1819, is the fourth son of Thomas, First Lord Denman, who was for many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Denman was educated at Repton Grammar School, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar and fellow, taking his B.A. degree in 1842, as senior classic, proceeding to M.A. in 1845. In 1846 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and chose the Home Circuit. In 1857, he was appointed one of the Counsel of his University. Mr. Denman contested the University of Cambridge in 1856, and Tiverton in 1865, but was unsuccessful.

cessful on each occasion. In May, 1859, he was elected for Tiverton as Lord Palmerston's colleague, and represented the borough from that time until 1872, except for a short time in 1865-66, during which he was out of Parliament. The Bill for the assimilation of the law on criminal trials to that on civil trials was carried by him in 1864, and in 1869 he also carried through a Bill for further amending the law of evidence and abolishing certain disqualifications of witnesses. In 1872, Mr. Denman was appointed one of the new governing body of the Charterhouse School. In October, 1872, on the death of Mr. Justice Willes, he was appointed to the vacancy, and in November, 1875, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. In 1852, he married Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hope, banker, of Liverpool. His literary works consist of a translation of Gray's "Elegy" into Greek elegiac verse, published in 1871; and in 1873 "The First Book of Pope's Homer's Iliad, translated into Latin Elegiacs."



THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD DOWSE

WAS born in June, 1824, being the son of the late Mr. W. H. Dowse, of Dungannon, Co. Tyrone. He received his education at the Royal School, Dungannon, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A. in 1850, being a first honour man. In 1852, he was called to the Irish Bar, and became Q.C. in February, 1863. He was elected for Londonderry in November, 1868, and the next year was appointed Queen's Serjeant in Ireland. On Mr. Barry being promoted to the Attorney-Generalship in 1870, Mr. Dowse became Solicitor-General, and was selected for Londonderry. Mr. Dowse took a prominent part in Parliamentary debates. In January, 1872, he became Attorney-General for Ireland, and in November of the same year he was elevated to the Judicial Bench as a Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer.



THE HON. SIR WILLIAM VENTRIS FIELD

WAS born in 1813, being the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Flint Field, of Fielden, Beds. Educated at Burton Grammar School, in Somersetshire, he was first articled to a firm of solicitors in Exeter, but was afterwards transferred to Messrs. Price and Bolton, of Lincoln's Inn. He practised as one of the firm of Thompson, Debenham, and Field, of Salters' Hall Court, from 1840 to 1843, when he entered himself as a member of the Inner Temple and prepared for the Bar, reading in the chambers of Mr. T. Kingdom, of the Western Circuit. His first practice was as a Special Pleader. In 1850 he was called to the Bar and joined the Western

Circuit; but afterwards exchanging for the Midland, he obtained an extensive practice. In London also he was very successful, particularly in commercial cases at the Guildhall and before the Privy Council. In 1864 he was appointed Q.C., and was elected a Bencher of his Inn. He now became leader of the Midland Circuit, and also practised extensively before the Judicial Committee, Railway Commission, and other tribunals. In February, 1875, Mr. Field was nominated a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division in the High Court of Judicature, and, subsequently, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him.



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN DAVID, LORD FITZGERALD,

WAS born in Dublin, in 1816, a son of the late David Fitzgerald.

He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish Bar in 1838, proceeding to Q.C. in 1847. He was for some years leader of the Munster Circuit. He was returned for Ennis in 1852, retaining his seat until 1860. He became Solicitor-General for Ireland, under Lord Palmerston's Government, in February, 1855, and in 1856 he was Attorney-General for Ireland, which office he retained until February, 1858, and resumed in 1859-60, when he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. He acted on almost all the Special Commissions, including those for the trial of the Fenians in 1865. In 1881 he presided at the State trials which were held in Dublin. He was, in May, 1882, made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and was appointed a Baron for life. Lord Fitzgerald is LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, a member of the Irish Privy Council, and a Visitor of the Queen's Colleges. He has been twice married:—in 1846, to Rose, daughter of the late Mr. John Donchoe, of Dublin; and, in 1860, to the Hon. Jane, sister of Viscount Southwell.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.,

WAS born in 1817, and graduated in 1837, at Oriel College, Oxford, second class in classics. He gained the Newdigate prize in 1835, took his M.A. degree in 1844, and in 1863, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in January, 1839, he chose the Northern Circuit, and at the General Election in August, 1847, he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Horsham, which seat he gained in June, 1848, but was in a few months unseated on

petition. In 1854 he was again elected for the same borough without opposition, but was beaten by five votes in the General Election in July, 1865. Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1859 in Lord Derby's administration, discharging the duties of his office with great ability. On the retirement of Lord Derby, Mr. Fitzgerald distinguished himself greatly as a debater on the Opposition benches. In 1866, he was appointed Governor of Bombay and sworn of the Privy Council, December 28th, and leaving for India in February, 1867. In that year he was nominated Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. In March, 1872, he resigned the Governorship of Bombay, and returning to England was re-elected for Horsham at the General Election of February, 1874. In November, 1875, on being appointed Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of the late Sir James Hill, he resigned his seat in Parliament.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD FRY,

SON of Mr. Joseph Fry, of Bristol, was born there November 4, 1827. He was educated at the College, Bristol, and at University College, London, of which institution he is a Fellow and Vice-President. At University College, in 1851, he took a B.A. degree with honours in classics and animal physiology. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854, "took silk" in 1869, and, in April, 1877, was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice, on which occasion the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. In 1859 he married Maria Bella, daughter of the late Mr. John Hodgkin, of Lewes, Barrister-at-Law. He is a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was an Examiner in Law to the Council of Legal Education and the London University. Sir Edward is the author of several works, those on legal subjects being the most sought after. In 1858 he published "A Treatise on the Specific Performance of Contracts, including those of Public Companies;" "The Doctrine of Election" (1864); "Essays on the Accordance of Christianity with the Nature of Man" (1857); and "Darwinism and Theology" in 1872. In April, 1883, on the elevation of Mr. Justice Brett as the Master of the Rolls, Sir Edward was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the vacant Lord Justiceship of Appeal.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT GROVE,

SON of John Grove, of Swansea, Esq., J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, was born July 11, 1811, and is therefore at this time in his 74th year. He was educated by the Rev. E. Griffiths, of Swansea, and the Rev. J. Kilvert, of Bath; after which he entered Brasenose College, Oxford, where in 1833, he took the degree of M.A.

In 1835, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but falling into ill-health, he devoted himself to scientific research, and in particular to electricity, one of the results being the invention of the celebrated "Grove Battery." From 1840 to 1847, he was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution, and at the same time was a member of the Council of the Royal Society, in the direction of the affairs of which he took a very active part. In 1841, he described in the "Philosophical Magazine" a method of engraving the daguerreotype plate by galvanic action. At this time his life was busy and varied. He made several important discoveries in optics and electricity, and delivered a most interesting lecture, printed, in 1842, on "The Progress of Physical Science since the Opening of the London Institution," in which he asserted the mutual convertibility of various natural forces such as heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion, an idea which has since been reduced to practice and is receiving verification every day. In 1847 this doctrine received further development at his hands in his celebrated essay "On the Correlation of Physical Forces," which went through six editions, and has been translated into French and German. The medal of the Royal Society was conferred on him in 1847 for his lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its Constituent Gases by Heat." He also contributed several papers to the "Philosophical Magazine" and to the "Transactions of the Royal Society," of which he is a Fellow, and he is also a member of several Continental Academies of Science, notably those of Rome and Turin. Mr. Grove became Q.C. in 1853, and was for some years leader of the Chester and South Wales Districts. When, in May, 1856, William Palmer, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, was tried in London for poisoning Mr. Cook and others with strychnine, Mr. Grove was specially retained as one of the counsel for the defence on account of his great chemical and scientific knowledge. During this time he was one of the Royal Commissioners on the Patent Laws, a member of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, and in 1866 was President, at Nottingham, of the British Association, when the subject of his address was "The Continuity of Natural Phenomena." The object of Mr. Grove was to prove that the changes in the inorganic world, in the succession of organised beings, and in the progress of human knowledge, are the result of gradual minute variations. In November, 1871, he was elevated to the Judicial Bench as a Justice of the Common Pleas; on February, 21, 1872, he received the honour of knighthood; and in November, 1875, when the Judicature Act came into operation, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES HANNEN

WAS born in 1821, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Hannen, of Kingswood, Surrey, formerly a merchant in the City of London. He received his education at St. Paul's School, and afterwards at the University of Heidelberg. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, he joined the Home Circuit, on which he secured a very

large practice, chiefly in commercial business. He was great in complicated cases, and was counsel for the successful claimant in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords. Having been for some time counsel to the Treasury, Mr. Hannen was, in August, 1868, nominated a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, when the honour of knighthood was conferred on him. In succession to Lord Penzance he was in November, 1872, appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, and was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

A glance at the list of the members of the Home Circuit when Mr. Hannen entered upon it will show that the competition in which he joined was no light one. Many have passed away, but most of those who survive have gained brilliant reputations and elevated positions. Amongst these names were to be found the veteran Montagu Chambers, Russell Gurney, late M.P. for Southampton, and Recorder of the City of London, Sergeants Channell and Shee, who both rose to be Judges; Jones, Gazelee, and Dowling, the author of the Reports which bear his name; whilst the powerful array of juniors with whom he had to hold his own included Addison, the author of the "Law of Torts," Arnould, Hurlstone, Petersdorff and Prentice, also distinguished in the walk of legal literature; Ballantine, afterwards the well-known Serjeant; and Bramwell, Denman and Keating, Jurists and Judges whose fame has long been established.

When he was appointed to a Judgeship it was considered a remarkable circumstance that a pronounced Liberal should receive such an appointment at the hands of a Conservative Ministry, and the remarks of a leading journal on the fact are interesting: "The choice," it said, "is the more creditable to the Government because Mr. Hannen was not merely a Whig, but an advanced Liberal, and as lately as the last General Election had at Shoreham opposed Mr. Stephen Cave, one of themselves. The generosity that could recognise professional merit through the mist that political partisanship often throws about the vision of the best of us is so rare—we might say unprecedented—that all who hold with us that judicial appointments should never be determined by political party or personal considerations, will, we are confident, give to this one the most favourable recognition, and thank the Ministry for the good example it has set, but that it can scarcely be hoped that its succession will follow. The last vacant Judgeship was offered to Sir Roundell Palmer, a still more distinguished Liberal. It was then said by some politicians who can see good in nothing that comes from an opponent, that the generosity was stimulated by the desire to secure a powerful rival from Parliament. But it would be difficult for the most spiteful of democratic journals to find any evil motive for the promotion of Mr. Hannen."

In the Queen's Bench Sir James Hannen had for his colleagues Sir Alexander Cockburn, and Justices Blackburn, Mellor, Lush, and Hayes, and no better proof of the golden opinions he won from the profession can be given than that in November, 1872, he was chosen to preside over the Court of Probate and Divorce, in succession to Lord Penzance.

THE HON. SIR HENRY HAWKINS,

SON of John Hawkins, Esq., of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, by Susannah, daughter of Ilreed Pearse, Esq., of Bedford, was born at Hitchin in 1816, and educated at Bedford School. He entered the Middle Temple and devoted himself to the business of a Special Pleader until he was called to the Bar in 1843. He rapidly rose into a large practice as a Junior. Attaching himself to the Home Circuit, after becoming Q.C. in 1858, he was, for several years, one of its leaders, and became a Bencher of the Middle Temple. Mr. Hawkins was Junior with Mr. Serjeant Byles, in 1855, as Counsel for Sir John Dean Paul, the forger, of the celebrated banking firm in the Strand; and in 1858, with Mr. Edwin James, for Simon Bernard, tried as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon. After he had taken a silk gown he was engaged in almost every important case which came before the Superior Courts. He was associated with the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill in the great Roupell cases against the claims advanced upon the evidence of Mr. Roupell; in the famous Convent case, "*Saurin v. Star*" in 1869, when he was leader for the defence; he successfully defended the seat of Mr. W. H. Smith, for Westminster, before Mr. Baron Martin; was associated with the present Lord Chief Justice in the first Tichborne trial, particularly distinguishing himself by his cross-examination of Mr. Baigent; and was leader for the Crown in the prosecution of the Claimant for perjury. As leader in the Probate Court, he successfully established the disputed will of Lord St. Leonards, both before the Court and subsequently in the Court of Appeal; and in the Divorce Court the Gladstone and Von Reable cases were among his victories. Mr. Hawkins was Standing Counsel for the Jockey Club; acted for the Crown in the purchase of lands for the National Defences, and for the Royal Commissioners in the purchase of the site for the Courts of Justice; was Counsel in a large number of election petitions; and was engaged in almost every compensation case before the Courts. On the 3rd of November, 1876, he was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division), and shortly afterwards was transferred to the Exchequer Division, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him.



SIR FARRER HERSCHELL, Q.C., M.P.,

WAS born in 1837, the son of the late Rev. R. H. Herschell, of Gloucester Terrace, London, by Helen, daughter of the late William Mowbray, Esq., of Edinburgh. He was educated at University College, London, and the University of Bonn. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1860, he became a Q.C. in 1872, and a Bencher of his Inn the same year. He was appointed Examiner in Common

Law at the London University in 1872, Recorder of Carlisle in 1873, and was appointed Solicitor-General in April, 1880. He has sat, in the Liberal interest, for the City of Durham since 1874. Sir Farrer married, in 1876, Agnes Adela, third daughter of Edward Leigh Kindersley, Esq., of Clyffe, Dorsetshire.

THE HON. SIR JOHN WALTER HUDDLESTON,

THE youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Huddleston, by Alethea, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hitchins, of St. Ives, Cornwall, was born in Dublin in 1817. He studied, but only for a time, at the University of Dublin, and was called to the Bar, at Gray's Inn, in 1839. Eloquence, earnestness, and tact were his distinguishing characteristics, and at the Middlesex Sessions, the Central Criminal Court, and the Superior Courts at Westminster, he soon secured an extensive practice. This success, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cranworth, secured him, in 1857, the appointment of one of Her Majesty's Counsel. In 1865, on the death of Mr. Phinn, Q.C., he was made Judge-Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty. He was elected Benchler of Gray's Inn, where he twice served as Treasurer, and was a member of the Council of Legal Education. He attended the funeral of M. Berryer, the celebrated French advocate, as representative of the Benchers of his Inn, on which occasion he delivered an address and was afterwards entertained by the French Bar at a banquet at the Grand Hôtel, under the presidency of M. Grévy. He became leader of the Oxford Circuit, and was engaged in every important case. He was counsel for the Chartist, Cuffy, and for Mercy Newton, who was three times prosecuted for the murder of her mother at Bridgenorth. In the first two trials the jury could not agree, and in the last she was acquitted. He was junior with Sir Alexander Cockburn for the prosecution of Palmer, for the poisoning of Cook, at Rugeley; he conducted, for the Admiralty, the prosecution of the rioters at Newcastle, in the case of the *soi-disant* Countess of Derwentwater; was counsel for Humphrey Brown, in the case of the British Bank; for Mrs. Firebrace, in the memorable divorce suit brought against her by her husband, in which he thoroughly vindicated the character of the lady; and for Major Fitzgerald, in another celebrated divorce case. He successfully defended Pook, in the Eltham murder case; and Mr. Edwards, on a charge of murdering his wife. He was also counsel in several actions brought against different journals, arising out of that prosecution. Mr. Huddleston unsuccessfully contested Worcester in 1852, Shrewsbury in 1857, and Kidderminster in 1859 and 1861; but was elected in 1865 for Canterbury, which city he represented for three years, being defeated at the General Election in 1868. During his sitting he added to the Statute Book the "Hop (Prevention of Frauds) Bill." He was again unsuccessful at Norwich in July, 1870, but in February, 1874, he was elected by a majority of forty-seven votes over his previous

antagonist. On the retirement of Sir John Karslake the Attorney-General, and the promotion of Sir R. Baggallay to that position, the Solicitor-Generalship was offered to Mr. Huddleston by Mr. Disraeli, a post which he declined in consequence of the uncertainty of retaining his seat for Norwich. On the resignation of Mr. Justice Honyman, in 1875, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cairns, to a puisne Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas, and on the death of Sir Gilly Pigott, his former companion and co-leader of the Oxford Circuit, he was nominated one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, on which occasion the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. On December 18, 1872, Sir John married Lady Diana de Vere Beaucherk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.



SIR JAMES TAYLOR INGHAM,

BORN in 1805, was a younger son of Mr. Joshua Ingham, of Blake Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Martha, daughter of Mr. James Taylor, of Halifax. He graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, he joined the Northern Circuit. He was appointed, in 1849, a Magistrate of the Thames Police Court, and was afterwards transferred to the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts. In July, 1876, he succeeded the late Sir Thomas Henry as Chief Magistrate of the London Police Courts, and received the honour of knighthood.



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN INGLIS

WAS born in Edinburgh, in 1810, being a son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, of the Old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh. He was educated at Glasgow, and graduated B.A. in 1834, M.A. in 1837, and Hon. D.C.L. in 1859, at Balliol College, Oxford. Called to the Scotch Bar in 1835, he early became celebrated in his profession, being Solicitor-General under Lord Derby's Government in 1852, and was soon afterwards made Lord-Advocate, a position which he resumed on Lord Derby's second advent to power in 1858, when also he was raised to the Bench as Lord-Justice-Clerk of Scotland. He represented Stamford in Parliament from February to July, 1858. He was for many years Dean of Faculty; in 1859 was sworn of the Privy Council, and made Lord-Justice-General and President of the Court of Session in February, 1867. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Glasgow University in 1869, and on the 12th of April of the same year he became Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM MOORE JOHNSON, M.P.,

BORN in 1828, is the only son of the Rev. William Johnson, M.A., formerly Chancellor of Ross and Cloyne, and Rector of Clenore, Co. Cork. Graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, he took his B.A. degree in 1849, and M.A. in 1856. In Michaelmas Term, 1853, he was called to the Irish Bar, and was appointed Q.C. in 1872. From 1868 to 1874 he was Law Adviser to the Crown of Ireland. Mr. Johnson was elected for Mallow, in April, 1880, and appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, succeeding Mr. Law, in November, 1881, as Attorney-General for Ireland.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD EBENEZER KAY,

OF Thorpe Abbots, near Scole, Judge of the High Court of Justice and J.P. for the county of Norfolk, was born July 2nd, 1822, at Meadowcroft, near Rochdale, being a son of Robert Kay, Esq., of that place; and married in 1850 Miss Mary French, daughter of the late Rev. William French, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Canon of Ely. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. in 1844, and M.A. in 1847. Having prepared himself by reading in the chambers of George Lake Russell, Esq., he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. In the court of Lord Hatherley, then Vice-Chancellor Wood, he was authorised reporter, and published "Kay's Reports," and "Kay and Johnson's Reports." Taking "silk" in 1866, he practised as Q.C. successively before Vice-Chancellors Wood, Giffard, James, and Bacon, until April, 1878, when he relinquished the leadership of that Court, and confined his practice to the House of Lords and special business. On the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Malins, in March, 1881, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, and soon afterwards the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him at Windsor by Her Majesty. Sir Edward is a brother of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., late Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, and of the late Joseph Kay, Esq., Q.C., Judge of the Manchester and Salford Palatine Court.

RIGHT HON. JAMES ANTHONY LAWSON,

BORN in 1817, at Waterford, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was appointed Professor of Political Economy. Called to the Irish Bar in 1840, he "took silk" in 1857, and was appointed Law Adviser of the Crown of Ireland. On Viscount Palmerston's advent to power, in 1859, he was made Solicitor-General for Ireland, and, in 1865,

he succeeded Mr. O'Hagan as Attorney-General, which office he held until the fall of Lord John Russell's Government in July, 1866. He unsuccessfully contested Dublin University in April, 1857, but at the General Election, in July, 1866, he was returned for Portarlington. In 1868 he was made a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; and on the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1871 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of that Act. He is now the senior puisne Judge in Ireland, having been transferred to the Queen's Bench Division in 1882. It was Mr. Justice Lawson who was fired at on November 11, 1882, by the returned convict, Peter Delaney, while walking to the King's Inns, to dine with the Benchers. Besides contributions on Law Reform to the "Transactions of the Dublin Statistical Society," Mr. Justice Lawson has written "Lectures on Political Economy," and recently a volume of verses and hymns.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR NATHANIEL LINDLEY,

ELDEST son of the late Dr. John Lindley, F.R.S. (Professor of Botany at University College, London, and author of several celebrated works on Botany), was born in 1828, at Acton Green, Middlesex. Educated at University College, London, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in Michaelmas Term, 1850, he practised with considerable success in the Chancery Courts. He became Q.C. in 1872, and was, in May, 1875, appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, when he was knighted. In November, 1881, he became one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, and was in the following month sworn of the Privy Council. His contributions to legal literature are an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and a "Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies."



THE HON. SIR HENRY CHARLES LOPES

IS the third son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., of Mariston, Devon. He was born at Devonport, October 3, 1828, and was educated at Winchester, from whence he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in 1850. Called to the Bar of the Inner Temple June 7, 1852, he for some time practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer; but in 1857 he joined the Western Circuit, of which he became the leading "stuffgown." He was Q.C. in 1869, and shortly afterwards was elected a Bencher of his Inn, having been appointed Recorder of Exeter in 1867. He was elected for Launceston in the Conservative interest in April, 1868, and being re-elected in December, 1868, he continued to sit for

that borough until January, 1876. After a severe contest he succeeded for Frome in February, 1874, and continued to represent that borough until his elevation to the Judicial Bench in November, 1876, succeeding Mr. Justice Archibald, when he received the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1854, Cordelia Lucy, daughter of Ewing Clarke, Esq., of Efford Manor, near Plymouth, and in 1876, on the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the estate of Heywood, near Westbury, Wiltshire, where he resides.

THE HON. SIR HENRY MANISTY

IS the second son of the Rev. James Manisty, B.D., Vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland, where he was born in 1808. He was educated at the Durham Grammar School, and having practised as a solicitor from 1831, he was in 1845 called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, and joined the Northern Circuit. He was appointed a Q.C., in 1857, and a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench Division), in November, 1876, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. He has been twice married, first to Constantia, daughter of the late Patrick Dickson, Esq., of Alnwick, and secondly to Marianne, daughter of the late Dr. Stevenson, of Berwick-on-Tweed.

In July, 1884, Mr. Justice Manisty, charging the grand jury at Newcastle, took occasion to refer to the new judicial arrangements, by which only one judge was selected to preside at the assizes for Newcastle and the county of Northumberland, with only eight days at his disposal "to do the work that had hitherto been done, with very few exceptions, by two judges in fourteen days." Mr. Cowen, the member for Newcastle, asked in the House of Commons whether the attention of the Government had been called to "the inconvenience and dissatisfaction that the new assize arrangements had caused at Newcastle-on-Tyne." The Attorney-General, Sir Henry James, in reply, referred in rather severe terms to the remarks made by the learned judge. "I know," he said, "how important it is that every respect should be shown to Her Majesty's judges, and I always sincerely endeavour to do so, but it is impossible to avoid saying how much, in my opinion, Mr. Justice Manisty's charge is to be regretted." The Attorney-General went on to say that the learned judge had made a long and violent attack on changes he had himself previously recommended, and wound up by saying that the Government could not be very sanguine of success in their efforts to relieve the block in the courts, "if the judges who have approved of a scheme denounce it, and then proceed to carry out a system they have prophesied will fail." These remarks stimulated Mr. Justice Manisty to a vigorous declaration of the independence of the judges, and protest against the supposition that they should be "called to account in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General in his official capacity." In charging the grand jury at the

York assizes, Sir Henry Manisty said, "I am not amenable to the Attorney-General; I am not amenable to the Lord Chancellor; I am not amenable to the Sovereign, except upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. I consider that the independence of judges is the life of the institution of the administration of justice; and if that independence is interfered with, and if that interference is allowed to pass unnoticed, to my mind the consequences would be grave and serious."

In November, 1884, Mr. Justice Manisty's action was noted in "*Adams versus Coleridge*," in which the plaintiff claimed damages of the son of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge for a libel contained in a letter to the Hon. Mildred Mary Coleridge, sister of the defendant, who communicated it to the plaintiff, to whom she was engaged to be married, much to the displeasure of her father and other members of the family. The judge, although the point had been raised that the letter was a privileged communication, permitted the case to go to the jury, who gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £3,000 damages. The judge then decided that the letter was privileged, and ordered the verdict to be entered for the plaintiff. He was quite justified, from a legal point of view, in so acting, but considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the public, and a newspaper correspondence ensued, in which the conduct of the judge in setting aside the verdict of the jury was blamed. Had he, however, stopped the case, and had his ruling been afterwards set aside by the Court of Appeal, a new trial must have taken place, and all the painful evidence been repeated. By acting as he did, he avoided the possibility of this result, and if his ruling as to privilege was set aside by the Superior Court, the verdict of the jury would stand, and there would be an end of the matter so far as publicity was concerned.



THE HON. SIR JAMES CHARLES MATHEW,

THE eldest son of Mr. Charles Mathew, of Lehen House, Cork, was born there on July 10, 1830. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1850, he was Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist, he was, at Hilary Term, 1854, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, having obtained an open Studentship in the previous November. Choosing the South-Eastern Circuit he acquired a considerable practice; was chosen a Member of the Committee on the "Costs of Legal Proceedings;" and in March, 1881, was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, presenting one of the few instances of a Junior Counsel being elevated to the Judicial Bench. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him, and he was created LL.D. by the Dublin University. Sir James married, in 1861, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Biron, Vicar of Lympne, in the county of Kent.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE AUGUSTUS CHICHESTER MAY,

BORN at Belfast in 1815, was a son of the Rev. Edmund May, late Rector of Belfast, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Sinclair, Esq., of Fort William, Co. Antrim. Commencing his education at the School of Shrewsbury, he graduated with honours at Magdalen College, Cambridge. In 1844 he was called to the Irish Bar, and was made a Q.C. in 1865. He became Law Adviser to the Crown in 1874, and Attorney-General for Ireland from 1875 to February, 1877, when he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Queen's Bench Division, in succession to the late Right Hon. James Whiteside.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WELLWOOD, LORD MONCRIEFF,

WAS born in Edinburgh, November 29, 1811. He is the second son of the late Sir H. Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart., of Tulliebole, county Kinross, by Ann, daughter of Captain George Robertson, R.N. Educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and at the Edinburgh University, he was called to the Scotch Bar in 1833. From February, 1850, to April, 1851, he was Solicitor-General for Scotland, when he was appointed Lord-Advocate, a position which he occupied until the change of Ministry, in March, 1852. He was, meantime, returned to Parliament for the Leith district, as a free-trader, retaining his seat until April, 1859, when he was elected for Edinburgh, and in 1868, when he was returned for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. He was appointed Lord-Advocate a second time in December, 1852-58; a third time, from June, 1859 to July, 1866; and a fourth time, from December, 1868, to October, 1869, when he was appointed Lord-Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland. On this appointment he was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council and received the courtesy title of Lord Moncrieff. Among his legislative works may be mentioned the "Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act," passed in 1854, and the "Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act," in 1856. Lord Moncrieff was, prior to his elevation to the Judicial Bench, a Deputy-Lieutenant and J.P. for the county of Edinburgh, Dean of the Faculty of Scotch Advocates, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers. In 1868 he was elected Rector of Edinburgh University; on May 17, 1871, was created a Baronet; and on January 1, 1874, was elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as Baron Moncrieff of Tulliebole, Kinross. In August, 1878, he was one of the Commissioners under "The Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, 1878;" is honourably distinguished by his efforts on behalf of national education in Scotland; and has been a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and to *Fraser's Magazine*.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN, M.P.,

WAS born in 1826, being the son of the Rev. Morgan Morgan, Vicar of Conway, Carmarthenshire. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, obtaining first class in classics, the Newdigate Prize for English Verse, the Chancellor's Prize for English Essays. He gained the Craven University Scholarship while still at school, and afterwards the Eldon Law Scholarship, and the Stowell Civil Law Fellowship. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1853, made a Benchler of his Inn and Q.C. in 1869, and was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in 1880. He is a Magistrate for Denbighshire, for which place he has sat since December, 1868. He is the author of a work on "Chancery Practice," and other legal works, and has also written several political pamphlets. He will be better remembered, however, for his determined action with regard to the Burials Bill. He married, in 1856, Emily, second daughter of Leopold Reip, Esq., of Broome House, Eccles, Lancashire.

THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL MORRIS

WAS born at Galway, in 1827, being the eldest son of Martin Morris, Esq., of Spiddle, Co. Galway. He was educated at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, and graduated with honours at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1847, when he was First Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist. Called to the Irish Bar in 1849, he was made a Q.C. in 1863. He was High Sheriff in 1849-50, a Recorder of Galway from 1857 to 1865. In July, 1865, he was elected member for Galway, for which he was subsequently twice returned without opposition, namely, on his appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland in July, 1866, and as Attorney-General in November of the same year, retaining his seat in the Conservative interest until his elevation, in March, 1867, as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. In 1868, he was a Commissioner of National Education, and, in 1868-70, a Member of the Royal Commission on Primary Education in Ireland.

LORD MURE.

THIS is the title, by courtesy, of David Mure, a Scotch Judge of Session, who was born in 1810, being the third son of the late Colonel Mure, of Caldwell. He was educated at Westminster and the Edinburgh University. Called to the Scotch Bar in 1831, he was appointed, in 1858, Solicitor-General for Scotland, Lord-Advocate in 1859, and in January,

1865, was elevated to the Scotch Bench. From April, 1859, he represented Buteshire in the Conservative interest, until he was raised to a Judgeship. He was Sheriff for Perthshire in 1853-58, and is a Deputy Lieutenant for Buteshire.



THE HON. SIR FORD NORTH,

BORN at Liverpool, January 10th, 1830, is the son of Mr. John North of that place. He was educated at Winchester, and graduated at University College, Oxford, as B.A., in 1852, with a second class in classics. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1856, and appointed Q.C. in 1877, he secured a large practice in the Equity Courts, and at the Lancaster Chancery and Palatine Courts. On the removal of Mr. Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal in 1881, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.



BARON O'HAGAN

WAS born at Dublin in 1812; was educated at Belfast, and called to the Irish Bar in 1836. For several years he was Assistant-Barrister for the county of Longford. In 1860, under Lord Palmerston's second administration, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Attorney-General for Ireland in 1861. In January, 1865, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was elected for Tralee in the Liberal interest in May, 1863, and held that seat until his elevation to the Bench. Under the Gladstone Government in December, 1868, he was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, it being the first time that a Roman Catholic had been in modern times appointed to that dignity. In June, 1870, he was elevated to the peerage. He retained his Chancellorship during the whole time Mr. Gladstone was in office, until February, 1874. He was appointed in October, 1878, one of the Commissioners under the Act relating to intermediate education in Ireland. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, in May, 1880, he was again appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an office which he held until November, 1881, when on his retirement he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. Baron O'Hagan has been married twice:—in 1836, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Hamilton Teeling, of Belfast; and secondly, in 1871, to Alice Mary, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Towneley, of Towneley, Lancashire. He died on February 1st, 1885.

THE RIGHT HON. CHRISTOPHER PALLES, LL.D.,

SECOND son of Mr. Andrew Christopher Palles, of Mount Palles, Co. Cavan, by Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew James Plunkett, of St. Margaret's, Co. Dublin, was born in 1831. He took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1852, and in the following year was called to the Irish Bar. Devoting himself to Chancery business he soon found himself in possession of a large and profitable practice, and "took silk" in 1865. In the celebrated case of "*Croker v. Croker*," an appeal before the Court of Chancery, he particularly distinguished himself. He was appointed, under Mr. Gladstone's administration, Solicitor-General for Ireland, and, in November, 1872, he received the Attorney-Generalship for Ireland, which he held until the defeat of the Gladstone administration in 1874, in February of which year he was appointed Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. Dr. Palles took the degree of LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1865.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR BARNES PEACOCK,

BORN in 1810, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, the 29th January, 1836, and joined the Home Circuit. Created a Q.C. in 1850, he was, in 1852, appointed legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, and, on the retirement of Sir James W. Colville, in 1859, Mr. Peacock was appointed to succeed him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, was made Vice-President of the Legislative Council of India, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. In 1862, under the Act passed in that year, he received a fresh appointment as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal, finally resigning his seat on the Calcutta Bench in 1870, when, on his return to England, he was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and in June, 1872, was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE HON. SIR JOHN PEARSON,

BORN at Elvetham, Hampshire, August 5, 1819, is the son of the Rev. John Norman Pearson. Graduating at Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1844, he took the degree of M.A., he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1844, "took silk," and was elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1866, when he became one of the leaders in Mr. Justice Fry's Court. On the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Hall, in October, 1882, he was appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES EDWARD POLLOCK

WAS born October 21, 1823, and was educated at St. Paul's School. Mr. Pollock acted as Secretary to his father, the late Sir Frederick Pollock, when he was Attorney-General, in 1843-4. On the elevation of Sir Frederick as Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in 1844, Mr. Pollock studied in the chambers of Mr. Justice Willes, where he remained for nearly three years. He was called to the Bar in 1847, became Q.C. in 1866, was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer on the resignation of Mr. Baron Channell, in January, 1873, and subsequently received the honour of knighthood. Before his elevation to the bench, he was the author of several legal text-books, particularly "A Compendium of the Law of Merchant Shipping," and another on "The Law and Practice of the County Courts." The rapid popularity attained by the "Compendium" probably had a good deal to do with the gradual recognition of Mr. Pollock's capabilities as a commercial lawyer, and he became much engaged both as Counsel and Arbitrator in heavy mercantile shipping and railway cases.



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ANDREW MARSHALL PORTER, M.P.,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland, was born at Belfast, in 1837, and is the son of the Rev. John Scott Porter, by Margaret, daughter of Andrew Marshall, Esq., M.D., of Belfast. Having received his preliminary education at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, Mr. Porter became, in the year 1853, a Matriculated Student of Queen's College. In 1856 he obtained his degree from the Queen's University, being one year in advance of his comrade on the North-East Circuit, Mr. John Munroe, Q.C., the unsuccessful candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Monaghan. In 1860 Mr. Porter was called to the Irish Bar, and joined the North-East Circuit. He rapidly rose in his profession, and in the short space of twelve years after his call became Queen's Counsel. Since that time he has figured prominently in most of the *causes célèbres* in the Irish Courts. In November, 1881, on the elevation of the Right Hon. Hugh Law to the Chancellorship, Mr. Porter contested, and was returned for the County of Derry; and in December, 1882, the Right Hon. William Moore Johnson having been made a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, he was appointed to the office of Attorney-General for Ireland. He married, in 1869, Agnes Adinston, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Horsbrugh, of Horsbrugh, Peeblesshire.

HON. SIR ARCHIBALD LEVIN SMITH,

WHO, in April, 1883, was appointed one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Sir Edward Fry to the Court of Appeal, is the son of the late Francis Smith, Esq., of Salt Hill, near Chichester. He was born in 1836, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1860, and attached himself to the Home Circuit. In 1878 he received the appointment of Junior Counsel of the Treasury, and retained that post till his elevation to the Bench. He married, in 1867, Isabel, daughter of Charles Fletcher, Esq., of Dale Park, Arundel.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR MONTAGU EDWARD SMITH,

BORN in 1809, at Bideford, Devon, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, of that place. He was educated at the Grammar School at Bideford; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1835; and made a Q.C. in 1852. He sat for Truro, in the Conservative interest, from April, 1859, to 1865, when he received the appointment of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. In November, 1871, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and, in December, 1877, in accordance with "The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Acts," he was appointed a member of "The Universities' Committee of the Privy Council."

THE HON. SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN, K.C.S.I.,

BORN at Kensington Gore, London, in March, 1829, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen. Graduating at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., in 1852, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1854. Choosing the Midland Circuit he became Recorder of Newark, which position he occupied from 1859 to 1869. He was Counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams, who was tried by the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred by the Bishop of Salisbury. He unsuccessfully contested Harwich in 1865, and on the resignation of Mr. Russell Gurney was an unsuccessful candidate for the Recordership of London. From December, 1869, to April, 1872, he was a Legal

Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, at which latter date he returned to this country. During these three years he devoted himself to the simplification and consolidation of Indian Law. The following year he contested Dundee, but was again unsuccessful. In December, 1875, he was appointed Professor of Common Law by the Inns of Court. Nominated K.C.S.I. in 1877, he was appointed, in 1878, a Member of the Royal Commission on Indictable Offences. Sir James has been an industrious author on legal subjects. His principal works in this direction are: "A General View of the Criminal Law of England," "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review*; "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity;" "The Digest of the Law of Evidence;" "Digest of the Criminal Law," and "A History of the Criminal Law of England." Sir James has not, however, confined his attention wholly to the study of the Law, and in the *Nineteenth Century* for the month of June appears a theological article from his pen in which are the following striking ideas: Deriding the new god "Humanity" set up by Mr. Harrison in opposition to Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed, but which is Unknowable," Sir James declares that "Humanity with a capital H is neither better nor worse fitted to be a god than the Unknowable with a capital U." And he states in the following terse and unanswerable terms: "To expect to preserve the morals of Christianity while we deny the truth of Christian theology, is like expecting to cut down the tree and keep the fruit. If the Apostles' Creed is given up, the Sermon on the Mount and the parables will go too. Parodies of them are inexpressibly dreary; and to try to keep them alive by new ceremonies and forms of worship made on purpose, is like preparing ingredients and charms, which would make Medea's caldron efficacious." Sir James was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, on the resignation of Baron Cleasby, in January, 1879.



THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD SULLIVAN

WAS born in July, 1822, at Mallow, Ireland. Educated at Middleton School, Cork, and graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1848, became a Q.C. in 1868, and received the appointment of Her Majesty's third Sergeant-at-Law in 1850. He was Law Adviser to the Crown in 1861; Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1865 to March, 1866; and Attorney-General for Ireland from December, 1868, to January, 1870; when he succeeded the late Right Hon. J. E. Walsh as Master of the Rolls. On the 11th of December, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. Up to his elevation to the Judicial Bench, he sat for Mallow, his native place, in the Liberal interest.

LORD WATSON.

THE Right Hon. William Watson was born in 1828, at Covington, Lanarkshire, and is the son of the Rev. Thomas Watson, a minister of that place. Educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, he was admitted in 1851 an Advocate at the Scotch Bar, and in 1875 was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. In November, 1876, he was elected, in the Conservative interest, for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland from July, 1874, to October, 1876, when he was appointed Lord-Advocate, and created LL.D. of Edinburgh University. On April 2, 1878, he was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and appointed a member of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland. In April, 1880, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices of Appeal and created a Peer for life as Lord Watson of Thankerton, in the County of Lanark.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES PLAISTED WILDE, BARON
PENZANCE,

WAS born in London, July 12th, 1816. He was the fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., brother of the late Lord Chancellor Truro. He was educated at Winchester School, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, and went the Northern Circuit. He has had a variety of appointments, being Junior Counsel to the Customs and Excise in 1840; Queen's Counsel in 1855; Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859; and a Baron of the Exchequer in 1860, when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. On the death of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, in 1863, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, which, in 1872, he resigned, being succeeded by Mr. Justice Hannen. He was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council in 1864, and was elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron Penzance, of Penzance, Co. Cornwall, on April 6th, 1869. He was appointed in June, 1875, Judge of the Public Worship Regulation Court, Judge of the Court of Arches, and Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York, appointments which, probably—through no fault of his, however—added no lustre to his former fame. He married, in 1860, Lady Mary Pleydell-Bouverie, daughter of the Earl of Radnor.

THE HON. SIR ALFRED WILLS

IS a son of the late Mr. Wills, a solicitor of Birmingham. He was educated at University College, London, and in 1851 was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He first went on the Midland Circuit, but in 1876, on the rearrangement of the Circuits, he elected to join the North-Eastern Circuit. He had a large amount of business already at York and Leeds. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1872, was appointed a Commissioner of Assize in 1881, and went round the Oxford Circuit with the late Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, whose sudden death at Nottingham, in July, 1884, was the occasion of the elevation to the bench of Mr. Wills, who was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division on the 21st of July. He is a bencher of his Inn, and in 1880 was appointed the first Recorder of Sheffield. He is the author of a work cited as an authority, "Wills on Circumstantial Evidence."



THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE YOUNG

WITH the courtesy title of Lord Young, a Scotch Lord of Session, was born in 1819. He is the eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, Kirkcudbright. Educated at Edinburgh, he was called to the Scotch Bar in 1840, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and again in 1868; and in October, 1869, he was appointed Lord-Advocate. He was Sheriff of Inverness-shire, 1853 to 1860, and of Berwick and Haddington, 1860 to 1862. He was elected for Wigton in April, 1865, and again in 1865 and 1868, but was defeated at the General Election in February, 1874; when he was, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, made one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, and a Lord of Session.

THE LIVES OF Eminent Foreign Literary Men.

M. KARL BLIND,

ANGLO-GERMAN author, was born on the 4th September, 1826, at Mannheim. He studied in the universities of Heidelberg and Bonn; and at a very early age began to be active both on the press and in public life. He took a prominent part in the Baden insurrection of September, 1848, and of the spring of 1849. He represented the revolutionary Government of Baden at Paris. He was accused of complicity with Ledru Rollin's movement on behalf of the Roman Republic, was arrested, and in the end banished from France. At first he resided in Brussels; but since 1852 has been living in London. He has written much in English and German, and serves as a connection between the ideas of his native land and those of his adopted country. Among his literary works may be mentioned, "The Luther Monument of Worms and the Reformation," "Ferdinand Freiligrath," "The Barbarossa Legend," "Freia-Holda, the Teutonic Goddess of Love," "German Troubadours and Master-Singers," "Mediæval German Poetry against Vaticanism," "The Teutonic Tree of Existence," "A Bavarian Passion-Play and the Beginnings of the German Drama," "Shetland Survivals of Odinic Songs," "Wodan, the Wild Huntsman and the Wandering Jew." This distinguished author has repeatedly lectured in London and the provinces on Hans Sachs, on German History and on German Gods. He has, during his residence in England, continued to take a keen interest in political movements of Liberals on the Continent, in whose cause he suffered so much in the revolutionary years of 1848 and 1849.

M. FRIEDRICH VON BODENSTEDT,

ONE of the most charming German poets and authors, was born on the 22nd of April, 1819, at Peine in Hanover, and was marked out by his parents for a mercantile career. With this object in view he studied at a commercial school in Brunswick, and then was placed in a merchant's office. However, his literary tendencies were too strong for him to remain here long. He left the office stool and attended lectures in the universities of Göttingen, Munich and Berlin, on a variety of subjects; but especially dedicating himself to the study of modern languages. In 1840 he obtained a post as teacher in Moscow, and found leisure, during the three years he was in the ancient capital of Russia, to study the Slavonic language and character. In 1844 he accepted a summons to Tiflis in order that he might take over the charge of an educational institute in that town, where also he, later on, gave lessons in the gymnasium. Whilst under the impressions caused by his new surroundings he conceived the plan of his first work, "The Peoples of the Caucasus," which was published in 1855, for which he prepared himself by zealous study of Oriental languages, ably assisted as he was by his teacher and friend Mirza Schaffy. This service Bodenstedt richly repaid by rendering the name of his friend immortal by the publication in 1851 of the "Lieder von Mirza Schaffy" (Songs of Mirza Schaffy); these songs, at first taken to be translations of Caucasian songs, are the work of Bodenstedt alone, and constitute a very effective claim to immortality. In 1847 he returned, rich in experiences, to Germany, where his name was already to some extent known by a collection of the people's songs of Little Russia, published under the title of "The Poetic Ukraine" in 1845. From this time onwards our author is to be found in various posts and missions, in Munich, in Italy, in Berlin, Frankfort, Paris, Bremen (where he was editor of the *Weserzeitung*), Cassel, in Gotha, and finally he went to Munich on the invitation of King Maximilian of Bavaria, who promised him a pension. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Oriental languages and literature in the University of Munich. In 1867 he accepted the post of Intendant of the Theatre to the Duke of Meiningen. From 1873 to 1874 he resided in the neighbourhood of Altona, living in the strictest retirement and devoted to literary work. In 1877 he settled in Berlin till 1880, in which year he undertook a voyage to North America. At present he resides in Wiesbaden. The following is a fairly complete list of his works:—"Koslow, Puschkin, and Lermontow: an Anthology" (1843); "The Poetic Ukraine" (1845); "Lermontow's Poetic Remains" (1852); "Puschkin's Poetic Works" (1855), "Shakespeare's Contemporaries and their Works" (1858-60); "Shakespeare's Sonnets" (1873); "Separate Dramas from Shakespeare's Works" (1868-70); "From East and West: Lectures" (1861); "Shakespeare's Female Characters" (1875); "The Singer of Shiraz: songs of Hafiz rendered into German" (1877); and "The Songs and Proverbs of Omar Chajjäm rendered into German" (1881). His poetic masterpiece, however, was "The Songs of Mirza Schaffy," which, in 1880, reached its ninetieth edition. Other works of his are "Nine War Songs" (1870); "Poems of the Time" (1870). Among his dramas are "Demetrius" (1856); "Alexander in Corinth" (1876); and

"Kaiser Paul" (1876). Among his tales and novels are "Ernst Bleibtreu" (1863); "Shorter Stories" (1863); "From the Court of Elizabeth and James" (1871); "Short Narratives from a Foreign Country" (1872), &c. His personal experiences and impressions he has given to the world in "A Thousand and One Days in the East" (1849); and in the autobiography, "Out of My Life," published in 1879. His "collected works" appeared in 1865-69 in twelve volumes. He will probably go down to posterity, however, as the author of the delightful "Songs of Mirza Schaffy."

MORITZ BUSCH,

GERMAN author and journalist, was born 13th February, 1821, in the Neustadt, Dresden. He received his academical training in the University of Leipsic, where he studied Theology and Philosophy. After his University career he worked for a long time on various newspapers. In 1851, annoyed at the break-down of the aspirations of German patriots, he betook himself to America, and travelled through most of the Northern States. Undeceived as to the meaning of Republican institutions, he returned back to Germany, where he published, in 1853, "Wanderings between the Hudson and the Mississippi;" and with patriotic objects in view made a tour of the Elbe duchies. From 1857 to 1859 he travelled much in the Levant, in Egypt, in Nubia, in Turkey, in Greece, and also in Hungary. In 1860 he published "A Pilgrimage to Jerusalem," and "Pictures from the Orient." From 1859 he was for some time on the editorial staff of the *Grenzboten*. In 1870 he was summoned to the Foreign Office at Berlin, to become an intermediary between the ideas of Prince Bismarck (for whose life see No. 13 in this series) and the German Press. In immediate attendance on the German Chancellor, he went through the Franco-German war. In 1873 he took over the editorship of the *Kurier* of Hanover. Finally he returned to Berlin in 1878. Dr. Busch has made himself known in part as a translator, publishing, in 1875, "American Novelists and Humorists." Besides these works he has written, "History of the International" (1872); "German Popular Humour" (1877); "German Popular Faith" (1877); "Wonderfully Saintly" (1879); "Count Bismarck and his People during the War with France" (1880). Dr. Busch is not a graceful writer; and if he has changed from a Republican to a worshipper of the powers opposed to democratic ideas, he is not the only man whom years and experience have taught to regret the erroneous opinions, formed rashly in a period of exuberant youth. It is to be remembered, too, that in the early manhood of Busch, half the Continent had gone mad with frenzied aspirations after political Utopias.

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET,

ONE of the most distinguished French novelists, was born on the 13th May, 1840, at Nîmes. His father was a well-to-do manufacturer, of strong royalist tendencies. Young Daudet was for a time master in a petty college : but he does not seem to have got on here, and in 1857 he took himself and his talents to Paris, to try his fortune in the literary world. However, he had already written "*Lettres de mon Moulin*," and "*La Petite Chose*," pictures of provincial life. His first lyrical effusions, "*Les Amoureuses*" (1858), and "*La Double Conversion*" (1861), had no great success ; but in 1861 a piece of good fortune befell him. In that year the much-abused Duke of Morny made Daudet his secretary ; and recognising the talent of the young poet, gave him the wherewithal to travel in Italy and the East. Daudet after this published the following works :—" *Le Chaperon Rouge*" (1863), "*La Dernière Idole*" (1862), "*L'Œillet Blanc*" (1865), "*Lettres à un Absent*" (1872), "*Robert Helmond*" (1870) ; a satirical romance, "*Les Aventures Prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon*," and "*Contes du Lundi*" (1872). His first grand success, however, was in 1876, when he published "*Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné*," which went through more than forty editions, and was crowned by the Academy. By the publication of this work, Daudet took a foremost place in the ranks of French authors. "*Jack*," imitation of "*SMike*," did not add much to his reputation, while it may be said of "*Le Nabob*" (1877), and "*Les Rois en Exil*" (1879), that, although they were financial successes, they are scarcely up to the standard of "*Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné*." In these two last novels, he deals with personages of the present and the near past. Adultery and other cognate forms of immorality are prominent in the stories. Of his attempts at theatrical success, we mention "*L'Arlésienne*," with music by Bizet. His elder brother, M. Ernest Daudet, has also written much.

VICTOR DURUY,

A FRENCH historian, for some time Minister of Public Instruction, was born at Paris, on the 11th of September, 1811. Several members of his family were engaged as artists in connection with the production of the famous Gobelin tapestry ; and, while a youth, the young Victor was trained to follow the same occupation, but, having literary ambition, began, at the age of twenty-one, to study the classics at the college St Barbe, now known as the College Rollin. In 1836, he was admitted to the Normal School, and three years afterwards took charge of the historical class in the College of Reims ; but only occupied that position for two months, having been appointed professor to a similar class in the Henry IV. College at Paris. About this time he assisted anonymously in the production of several elementary historical books. He retained this

position until 1861, and his lessons and writings exercised a considerable influence on the minds of those who studied under his direction. He had taken the doctor's degree in 1853. In 1861 and 1862 he was successively Inspector of the Academy of Paris; Master of the Conference at the Normal School; Inspector-General of Secondary Teaching, and Professor of History at the Polytechnic School. By a decree of the 23rd June, 1863, he was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, that office being then separated from the Ministry of Public Worship. He undertook various reforms in the administration of his department, established a tribunal for deciding on the subject of revoked professorships; introduced into the Lyceums the teaching of contemporary history; tried the experiment of abolishing the separation of scientific and literary studies; initiated a system of professional instruction; reorganized the Museum of Natural History, placing it again under Government control; and issued a large number of circulars explanatory of the measures adopted, and the accomplished and projected reforms. Some of these circulars, especially those which touched upon the relations of the State and the Church in educational matters, were very extensively read, and greatly influenced public opinion. In course of time the means of scientific and literary studies were made permanent; special secondary teaching was established; the learned societies of the department were encouraged, and their labours centralized; the secondary instruction of girls arranged for, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the greater part of the clergy; gymnastics and subsequently rifle practice, were introduced among the scholars of the Lyceum, and many other important changes and additions to the previous methods of instruction were effected. These innovations aroused against M. Duruy a great display of animosity on the part of the clergy, and were not all equally acceptable to the Liberals and Democrats. Some of the journals opened their columns to violent attacks, and in the Legislative Corps, and more so in the Senate, violent discussion took place respecting the acts of the minister.

In 1869, an Imperial decree replaced M. Duruy in the department of Public Instruction by M. Barbeau, the ex-minister being nominated by the Senate. In November, 1873, he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscription and Belles-Lettres, in succession to M. de Vitet; in February, 1879, he became a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, replacing M. de Naudet. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and advanced successively to the grades of officer, commander and grand officer, the last honour being conferred in 1867. He had received the decoration of an officer of the Medjidie in 1857.

The numerous works produced by M. Duruy, previous to 1860, in connection with the teaching of history and geography, had an immense circulation not only in France, but in other European countries. Larger and more important works are "The Political Geography of the Roman Republic and Empire," followed by "Historic Geography of the Middle Ages" (1839); "History of the Romans and of the Peoples under their Rule" (1840-4); "State of the Roman World about the time of the Foundation of the Empire" (1853); "Sacred History, according to the Bible" (1845); "History of France" (1852); "History of Greece" (1851); "History of Ancient Greece" (1862), Crowned by the French Academy, and various others chiefly connected with the history of France.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS *FILS*,

FRENCH novelist and dramatist, was born on the 28th July, 1824, at Paris. He is the legitimatised son of Alexandre Dumas *père*, the well-known author of "Monte Christo," "The Red Musketeer," etc. He was educated at the Collège Bourbon; and had scarcely left that institution when, at the age of seventeen, he embarked on the career of literature with a little volume of poems "*Pêchés de Jeunesse*." He then accompanied his father on travels in Spain and in North Africa. On his return he published a fanciful novel in six volumes, "*Histoire de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet*" (1847), which at any rate aroused public curiosity. After this work came "*Le Roman d'une Femme*" (1848), "*Césarine*" (1848), "*La Dame aux Camélias*" (1848), "*Le Docteur Servans*" (1849), "*Antonine*" (1849), "*Trois Hommes Forts*" (1850), "*Tristan le Roux*" (1850), "*Diane de Lys*" (1851), "*Sophie Printemps*" (1853), "*La Boîte d'Argent*" (1855), "*Vie à Vingt Ans*" (1856). The most characteristic of these novels is "*La Dame aux Camélias*," which is taken almost directly from life, and is the but slightly idealised story of a well-known Parisian woman of the *demi-monde*. The book was a tremendous success, and after some opposition on the part of the Censor was dramatised in 1852. From this period, the French date the rise of their modern realistic drama. "*La Dame aux Camélias*" was marked by close observation of social conditions, by competent handling of the dramatic work, and by lively dialogue. It remains to be said, however, that this production of M. Dumas' pen, regarded from a moral standpoint, is a glorification of vice. His next two pieces were "*Diane de Lys*" (1853), and "*Le Demi-Monde*" (1855); both dealing with the same notorious section of French society as "*La Dame aux Camélias*." The following is a fairly complete list of his other works: "*Le Fils Naturel*" (1858), "*L'Ami des Femmes*" (1864), "*Le Supplice d'une Femme*" (1865), "*Héloïse Parquet*" (1866), "*Les Idées de Madame Aubray*" (1867), "*Une Visite de Noces*" and "*La Princesse Georges*" (both in 1871), "*La Femme de Claude*" and "*Monsieur Alphonse*" (both in 1873) and "*L'Etrangère*" (1877). Besides in 1864 he wrote "*L'Affaire Clémenceau*;" from 1872 to 1880, "*Lettres sur les Choses du Jour*," "*L'Homme-Femme*," "*Tuè-la!*" "*Les Femmes qui Tuent*, et *les Femmes qui Votent*," "*Le Divorce*" (1880). It may be worth mentioning that his own father sat to him as model for the "*Père Prodigue*," which appeared in 1859. In 1875 he was elected to a chair in the French Academy. Personally blameless in his private life, free from arrogance, ready to help his friends, keeping far from politics, Dumas enjoys in a great measure general affection and esteem. The latest achievement of the younger Dumas is the dramatic masterpiece entitled, "*Denise*." Piqued by the comparative failure of two or three recent comedies, he wrote for the Théâtre Français this powerful and emotional success, with so interesting a plot and such vivid characters that its story is eminently readable, and what is more to us, the moral is perfectly pure. The father of M. Dumas *fils* died on the 5th December, 1870, at the age of sixty-seven.

M. GEORG EBERS,

ORIENTALIST and novelist, was born on the 1st March, 1837, at Berlin. As his father, a banker, died before the date of his birth, his early education was conducted by his mother. He afterwards worked at Keilhau, at the educational institute founded by Fröbel. As a student at Göttingen he devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence. At the University of Berlin he busied himself chiefly with Oriental, philosophical and archaeological studies, and he finally concentrated his attention more especially on Egyptian antiquities. Next to Böckh and Bopp, Lessing and Brugsch had most influence upon him. On the conclusion of his academical career as a student, he visited the more important Egyptian collections of Europe. He became, in 1865, at Jena, a private teacher of the Egyptian language and antiquities, and since 1870 has been professor in the university of Leipsic. His claims to the post may be stated thus: his dissertation for the doctorate, "On the Twenty-sixth Egyptian Dynasty," and his "Egypt, and the Books of Moses" (1867-68). Moreover he undertook (1869-70) a scientific journey in Egypt. In 1872-73 he went on another expedition to Egypt, where he was successful in discovering "Papyrus E." which is called after the learned professor. This papyrus deals largely with medical matters, but gives information on the languages and culture of Egypt. He was also the discoverer of the "Amenem Neb." In 1876 he was unfortunate enough to be attacked by paralysis and he does not even now enjoy the full use of his legs. This calamity was the cause, however, of Ebers devoting himself with splendid success to romantic literature. The following is a fairly complete list of his works, with the dates of publication:—"An Egyptian Princess" (1864); "Uarda," a romance of Ancient Egypt (1877); "Homo Sum" (1878); "The Sisters" (1880); "The Emperor" (1881); "Egypt: Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque" (1878); "Through Goshen to Sinai; from the Exodus and the Library" (1872); "Palestine: Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque" (1881); "Papyrus E.," a hieratic manual of Egyptian medicine; "The Burgomaster's Wife" (1882); and "Only a Word" (1883). The last two stories deal with European life in the sixteenth century. Most of Ebers' works have been translated into English, by Clara Bell. Ebers has contributed much to periodical literature on Egyptian learning and antiquities. He is perhaps one of the greatest romance writers of this century.

MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN

IS the joint name of two French Alsatian authors, who have always worked together, and who during the second half of the Second Empire obtained brilliant literary success for their works on the Continent, and in this country.

Emile Erckmann was born May 20, 1822, at Pfalzburg. He was the son of a bookseller. From 1842 to 1858, he, with many interruptions, pursued the study of Law at Paris. A year later he met his friend

Alexandre Chatrian, who was born the 18th of December, 1826, at Soldatenthal, in the former French department of the Meurthe, and who for some time was a teacher in his native town.

These two men became fast friends, and worked together in common literary activity. Their books were all signed Erckmann-Chatrian, which in the beginning was supposed to be the *nom de plume* of one man. Their first works, "Le Sacrifice d'Abraham," and "Le Bourgmestre en Bouteille," which originally appeared in the columns of the *Démocrate du Rhin*, aroused no general interest. Two dramatic works written at this period, "Les Chasseurs des Reines" and "L'Alsace en 1814," were not even accepted. The authors in despair returned to their original vocations; but, in 1859, "L'Illustre Docteur Matheus," which was published in the *Revue Nouvelle*, obtained for them popularity and literary distinction, and with every fresh work their renown increased. The following is a fairly complete list of their productions:—"Contes Fantastiques" (1860), "Contes de la Montagne" (1860); "Maître Daniel Rock" (1861); "Contes des Bords du Rhin" and "L'Invasion, ou le Fou Yégof" (1862); "Le Joueur de Clarinette," and "La Taverne du Jambon de Mayence" (1863); "Madame Thérèse," "L'Ami Fritz," and "L'Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813" (1864); "Waterloo," and "L'Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple" (1865); "La Maison Forestière," and "La Guerre" (1866); "Le Blocus" (1867); "Histoire d'un Paysan" (1868-70); "Histoire d'un Sous-Maître" (1869). These works are characterised by a dry yet charming humour, and are marvellous in the minuteness with which the characters of the persons concerned in them are worked out. The scenes of the novels are laid chiefly in Alsace, or in the neighbouring Palatinate. Moreover, the known hostility of the authors to the Second Empire helped to make their works still more popular. Since the war of 1870-71 they have published "L'Histoire d'un Plébiscite, Racontée par un des 7,500,000 Oui" (1872); "Le Brigadier Frédéric" (1874); "Maître Gaspard Fix" (1876); "Souvenirs d'un chef de Chantier à l'Isthme de Suez" (1876); "Contes Vosgiens" (1877); "Le Grandpère Lebigre" (1880). In these works hatred of Germany and Chauvinistic sentiment were expressed in too unrestrained a fashion to suit the taste of some countrymen of the authors. Two plays by Messrs. Erckmann-Chatrian have met with success on the stage, namely, "L'Ami Fritz" and "Le Juif Polonais" (The Bells). Many of their books translated into English, have become popular in this country.

M. OCTAVE FEUILLET,

FRENCH novelist, was born on the 11th of August, 1820, at Saint-Lô, in the department of La Manche. He made his *début* as an author with the novel "Le Grand Vieillard," under the *nom de plume* of "Désiré Hazard" in the columns of the *National*. Subsequently he contributed many tales to the *Revue Nouvelle* and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, among which was "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" (1854). This work was soon dramatised and put on the stage. It raised Feuillet almost at once to the first rank of the novelists of his time. Of his other works the following is a fairly complete list:—"Dalila" (1857), a tragedy; "Histoire

de Sibylle" (1862), a romance, characterised by mysticism, which George Sand answered with her "Mademoiselle de la Quintinié"; "Montjoie" (1863), a comedy, in which he mirrored the society of the Second Empire; "Monsieur de Camors" (1867); "Julie" (1869), a tragedy; "Julia de Trécœur" (1872), a novel, which some years later was dramatised under the title of "Le Sphinx," and created a great sensation at the Théâtre Français; "L'Acrobate," in one act (1873); "Un Mariage dans le Monde" (1875); "Les Amours de Philippe" (1877); "Le Journal d'une Femme" (1878). Among his plays, but not mentioned above, are "Le Pour et le Contre," "Le Cheveu Blanc," "La Partit des Dames," "Le Fruit Défendu," "Péril en Demeure" (The Opal Ring), &c. Feuillet lives in retirement, and for the larger part of the year in his Norman home. Since 1862 he has been a member of the Academy. In that year he took the chair vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe. In 1863 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honour, and subsequently, till the fall of the Empire in 1870, he was librarian of the Imperial residences. M. Feuillet is said to be the favourite author of the educated ladies of the Continent. He has certainly achieved great success, and a wide-reaching popularity. He is also undoubtedly an industrious author.

M. VICTOR HUGO,

THE most famous of all modern French writers and poets, was born on the 26th February, 1802, at Besançon. His father was an officer, Sigisbert Hugo, who in time rose to be a Count and General of the Empire. His mother was a Royalist lady, named Sophie Trébuchez, of Nantes. As a boy, Victor Hugo accompanied his father on journeys in Italy and Spain. When ten years old, being destined for a military career, he entered the Polytechnic School at Paris. He soon showed conspicuous capacity for mathematics, and still more decisively his inborn poetic genius. When fifteen years old he won a prize at the Academy for a poem, entitled "Les Avantages de l'Etude." For the floral games at Toulouse he wrote "Vièrges de Verdun," "Rétablissement de la Statue de Henri IV.," and "Moïse sur le Nil" (1819-21). "Odes et Ballades" appeared between 1822 and 1826, attracting extraordinary attention. The swing of the verse, the boldness of the imagery, and the unusual handling of the metre indicated already the future poetic revolutionary. Louis XVIII. gave the young poet a pension of £60 a year, subsequently raised to £120. M. Hugo, now a man of means, married Adèle Foucher. He published soon afterwards, "Han d'Islande" (1823), and "Bug Jargal" (1826). In these works he broke still more away from classicism, and by his preference for the horrible, the terrible, and the malformed, gave the signal for the romantic movement of the next twenty years. In 1827 appeared his drama, "Cromwell." The following is a list, with dates, of his subsequent works:—"Orientales" (1828), poems in glorification of the Grecian War of Independence; "Marion de Lorme" (1829); "Hernani" (1830), which caused trouble between the classical and romantic schools; "Le Roi s'Amuse" (1832), which was forbidden the stage after its first representation: "Marie Tudor" and "Lucrece Borgia" (1833); "Angelo,"

(1835); "Ruy Blas" (1838); "Les Burgraves" (1843), which was unsuccessful on the stage, and disgusted the author for some time with the theatre; "Esmeralda"; "Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné," a powerful plea against the judicial penalty of death; "Claud Gueux" (1834); "Les Feuilles d'Automne" (1831), a collection of poems; "Les Etudes sur Mirabeau" (1834); "Chants du Crépuscule" (1835); "Les Voix Intérieures" (1837); "Les Rayons et les Ombres" (1840); "Le Rhin" (1842); "Napoléon le Petit" (1852); "Les Châtiments" (1853); "Les Contemplations" (1856); "Chansons des Rues et des Bois" (1866); "La Légende des Siècles" (1869); "Le Pape" (1878); "Religions et Religion" (1879); "L'Ane" (1880); "Les Misérables" (1862); "Les Travailleurs de la Mer" (1866); "L'Homme qui Rit" (1869); "William Shakespeare" (1864); "L'Année Terrible" (1872); "Quatre-vingt-treize" (1874); "Mes Fils" (1874); "Actes et Paroles" (1874); "Avant l'Exil, pendant l'Exil, depuis l'Exil" (1875-76); "L'Histoire d'un Crime" (1877), a description of the *Coup d'Etat*; "L'Art d'être Grand-père" (1878); "La Pitié Suprême" (1879).

In 1841 Victor Hugo was chosen a Member of the French Academy, and in 1845 he was created, by Louis Philippe, a peer of France. Gradually Victor Hugo changed from the reactionary ideas of the revolutionary period. In 1848, elected a Member of the National Assembly, he first sat with the party of order, and then joined the Left. At the *Coup d'Etat* of December 2nd, 1851, he was one of the first to be proscribed, and betook himself with his family to the island of Jersey; subsequently to Guernsey. In 1870 he returned to Paris, on the fall of the Empire, and was in 1871 elected to the National Assembly. He was defeated in the electoral contest of 1872; but in 1876 he was returned by the Capital of France to the Senate. Victor Hugo, at the time O'Donnell (1883) was condemned to death for the assassination of Carey, the Irish informer, wrote a letter to Her Majesty the Queen, asking her to spare the murderer's life. Victor Hugo's prayer was not granted. Lord Tennyson's son being some years ago in France, received from the veteran French poet much kindness, commemorated by our noble Laureate in the following sonnet:—

"Victor in poesy, Victor in romance,
Cloud-weaver of fantastic hopes and fears,
French of the French, and lord of human tears;
Child-lover, bard, whose flame-lit laurels' glance,
Darkening the claims of those who would advance.
Beyond our strait, their claim to be thy peers.
Weird Titan by thy winter weight of years
As yet unbroken; stormy voice of France,
Thou dost not love our England, so they say.
I know not; England, France, all men to be,
Shall make one people ere time's race be run;
And I, desiring that diviner day,
Yield thee full thanks for thy full courtesy
To younger England, in the boy my son."

[For Lord Tennyson's Life, see Biography of Celebrities, No. 3, page 30.]

M. EMILE LOUIS DE LAVELEYE,

BELGIAN economist and writer, was born at Bruges on the 5th of April, 1822. He studied first in the Athenæum at Bruges, and afterwards at the Collège Stanislas at Paris, and again at Ghent. In 1848 he devoted himself entirely to the investigation of various questions in Political Economy, to the professorial chair of which faculty he was appointed in 1864 in the University of Ghent. A partisan of the Liberal party, he contributed freely to French and Belgian newspapers, and was at one time among the most distinguished contributors to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The following is a fairly complete list of his more important works:—"Mémoire sur la Langue et la Littérature Provençales" (1844), "L'Enseignement Obligatoire," "La Question de l'Or," "Questions Contemporaines," "Etudes d'Economie Rurale," "Etudes et Essais," "La Prusse et l'Autriche depuis Sadowa," "L'Instruction du Peuple," "Essais sur les Formes du Gouvernement dans les Sociétés Modernes," "Des Causes Actuelles de Guerre en Europe," "De l'Avenir des Peuples Catholiques," "De la Propriété et de ses Formes Primitives" (Anglice, "On Property and its Primitive Forms"), "Le Protestantisme et le Catholicisme," "Du Respect de la Propriété privée en Temps de Guerre" (1875), "L'Afrique Centrale," "Le Socialisme Contemporain" (1881). M. de Laveleye is a member of the Belgian Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris. In 1882, M. de Laveleye published a work on his special subject, translated into English by Mr. Alfred Pollard, M.A., under the title of the "Elements of Political Economy." In this work M. de Laveleye endeavours to enliven what has been called the dismal science by excursions into morals, history, geography, and politics. M. de Laveleye exalts democracies and depreciates colonies. However, M. de Laveleye writes in a bright and lively style, which renders it easier for the reader to follow him into somewhat dry subjects. According to Madame de Novikoff, M. de Laveleye is an authority of weight on the affairs of the Balkan peninsula. How excellent a writer of English the eminent Belgian author is may be judged from the subjoined interesting article by him, which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 6, 1884:—

"A GREAT PEOPLE UNDER BAD LAWS."

"During my recent stay in England I was very forcibly struck by the contrast between the superiority of English civilisation and the imperfection of English laws and institutions. The English people, in one way, stand at the head of all civilised nations; yet in spite of this their institutions are among the worst I know. But is not this statement absolutely contradictory? How can bad laws make a great nation? Because the nation is great, in spite of its laws; and this greatness is due, in my opinion, to its religious principle. The advanced state of civilisation in England strikes a foreigner at every step: fields well enclosed, well drained and cultivated, with sheds for the agricultural implements, ploughs, engines, &c., and all these of the most perfect character; roads everywhere in the most admirable order; in the country, besides the handsome residences

of nobles and squires, charming villas in all directions; while in every town are to be met with an ever-increasing number of houses suitable only for the accommodation of well-to-do families. The means of communication, too, whether by rail or by steamer, are superior to any which can be found elsewhere; the schools of all classes, and for both sexes, are well built and fitted up, and filled with well-dressed children; the newspapers, reviews, and magazines are nowhere surpassed; the intellectual activity of the country is, in fact, unequalled; and, in spite of the present crisis, there is every sign of prodigious wealth. Side by side with all this, how imperfect are the institutions of England! Let us first examine the one most in evidence—the Parliament of the land.

“It is true that no country can be congratulated on the success of the parliamentary system, but nowhere else are efforts so considerable and truly conscientious so poorly repaid. It is impossible to conceive a more entirely shapeless governmental machine—anything, in fact, less suited for the legislative requirements of a modern State. Let us compare England in this respect with the Continent, and examine things as they now stand before our eyes. At the cost of really Herculean labour Parliament and the Ministry will, perhaps, succeed in passing the Franchise Bill after a six months’ session. In France, Italy, and Belgium the discussion of the most important and the most difficult law can never last more than a few weeks. Frequently the question is settled in eight or ten days, and in spite of this there are never any complaints of members’ speeches being cut short. Everywhere on the Continent the general course followed is after this wise: The proposed law is submitted to the consideration of Committees, which examine it in detail, but not with open doors, and there are no speeches made; a report is drawn up in reply to the Government ‘*Exposé des Motifs*’ by a specially competent member of the Central Committee. When principles are discussed each party brings forward its most eloquent orators, but after three or four days, or at the most after eight or ten, the House has had enough of them, and by common consent general discussion comes to an end. The proceedings go on quickly, because the different articles have been previously examined in secret by the Committees. A question may be put occasionally; but no other subject is allowed to interrupt the course of the debate. No private bills are ever permitted, as in England, to impede the debates on a measure under discussion. Each member possesses, as in England, a right of initiative, and can bring forward a bill, if he pleases; but the House itself arranges the order of its debates, and when the different measures submitted shall be discussed. In France the Franchise Bill would be voted in a fortnight, without even its most violent opponents finding ground for complaint that the debates had been curtailed. The minority find fault occasionally with laws that are voted, but never with the manner in which they are passed.

“Everywhere abroad the sittings are over at six P.M. or at seven at the latest, in time for dinner. In England they commence at four P.M., and continue until one or two in the morning, or when they are prolonged by obstructionists until four or five, or even for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. If the members were not thoroughly invigorated by their ‘tub,’ by riding, open-air exercise, and excellent diet, they would be worn out

at the close of the year. On the Continent, it would be necessary to renew them more frequently than omnibus horses. What useful work can any unfortunate Minister possibly undertake who has been shut up the whole night in a heated, unhealthy atmosphere, redolent of gas, and whose brain has been muddled by endless discourses? I do not understand how it is that the Society for the Protection of Health does not insist upon the law against insalubrious dwellings being applied to the House of Commons. In all other countries (for the purpose of preventing useless discussions) Parliaments have the power to enforce the Closure. Its mere existence is sufficient to prevent abuses. It is generally, indeed, a self-acting clause, and obtains, as a rule, the almost unanimous consent of the House. I have never heard it objected to anywhere by members accustomed to its being occasionally enforced. It is, in fact, an absolute necessity in every democratic assembly. There can be no more distressing sight than to see your great Minister struggling against the imperfections of your parliamentary machine, which he cannot get into working order. The spectacle reminds me of the noble Arab horses which I have seen in the desert, with their forelegs shackled, and who could thus only hobble slowly and painfully forward, instead of bounding onward so swiftly that the sands are scarcely marked by the trace of their hoofs.

"The English Parliament, even more than the Parliaments of the Continent, is guilty of the great mistake of attempting to direct the foreign policy of the Government. There is nothing for which it is so incapacitated. Every House of Parliament is a crowd, and crowds are necessarily ignorant as regards foreign affairs, for no Cabinet can possibly confide diplomatic secrets to Parliament. I was present at the last important discussion on Egyptian affairs. The most eloquent speeches were pronounced, during two consecutive evenings, concerning Gordon, the Mahdi, and Zebehr, although no one knew either the position, the intentions, or the true strength of anyone of the three. And yet the fate of an electoral reform of capital importance for the future of England depended on the opinion expressed as to whether or not Zebehr should be sent to the Soudan! Is not this a truly monstrous result of the present system? How can any Minister maintain a firm and consistent course of conduct in the midst of such endless questionings, public impatience, and the daily changes of opinion? As Lord Salisbury very truly said, Ministers holding office for four years under the United States Republic are far freer agents, and are in a position of considerably more authority, than it is possible for any to be under your parliamentary system. Unless a reform is effected in this state of things, Parliaments, as they become more democratic, will become less and less capable of directing foreign affairs. I have never felt more convinced of this than in following your recent endless debates on the Egyptian question. Nevertheless, foreign policy demands almost limitless foresight, clearness of perception, and consistency; for any error committed is paid for at a terrible price."

M. JOHN EMILE LEMOINE,

JOURNALIST, was born of French parents in London on the 17th October, 1815. His first important press appointment was that of London Correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, in 1840, of which newspaper he subsequently became the brilliant editor. In 1876 he succeeded to Jules Janin as a member of the French Academy, and in 1880 was made Senator for life. Of his articles there have appeared two volumes, entitled "*Etudes Critiques et Biographiques*" (1852), and "*Nouvelles Etudes*" (1862). The caustic bitterness of his journalistic writing is not less remarkable than his adaptability to the varying moods of the Parisian middle class, whose political opinions and inclinations he is able to gauge with wonderful accuracy. The following quotation from an article in the *Journal des Débats*, of June 3rd, 1884, with reference to the then proposed Conference on Egyptian affairs, will give an idea of the style and tone of M. Lemoine's organ:—"We do not know whether the courage of Mr. Gladstone be likely to yield under the menaces heaped upon his head, but these menaces on this side the Channel, though they distress, do not intimidate us. Ever since England interfered in Egypt, France has displayed towards her a moderation which may be termed excessive. In two whole years she raised no obstacle to her action. She (France) allowed England's diplomatists to sow disorder, her administrators to ferment anarchy, her generals freely to develop insurrection. The patience (*longanimité*) of France has been boundless. She remained a passive spectator of the disorganisation and ruin of a country in which, notwithstanding, she possesses imprescriptible rights and interests. But now, on being invited to the Conference, she is asked to sanction all that has taken place, all that may take place hereafter, and to agree that the creditors of Egypt shall pay for the blunders that have been committed. Well, that is what France cannot agree to. She may forget the *faits accomplis*, but on the condition that she shall have guarantees given her for the future. She cannot attend the Conference for the purpose of signing her own abdication and that of every other Power for the benefit of England. This would be playing the part of a dupe, and France and Europe could not stoop to accept it, even if Mr. Gladstone consented to ask them."

M. FRANCIS MAGNARD,

FRENCH journalist and man of letters, was born at Brussels, on the 11th of February, 1837. At a very early age he was taken to Paris, where he was educated. In 1859 he began to write in the weekly satirical paper, *Le Gaulois* and in *La Causerie*. In 1863 he joined the *Figaro*, which at this time was not a political paper, and began a connection with the editorial staff of that paper, and with that of the *Evénement*, which has continued ever since uninterruptedly. To the daily *Figaro* and to the *Evénement* he contributes, under the title of *Paris au Jour le*

Jour, a critical paper on other journals and periodicals. He has besides collaborated on the *Grand Journal*, the *Paris-Magazine*, and the *Illustration*, &c. He has often signed his articles with his own initials, often with various pseudonyms, e.g., "Charles Devitz," "Louis Fyx," "Un Liseur." Since 1876 he has been editor-in-chief of the *Figaro*, under the proprietorship of M. H. de Villemessant. He kept his post after the death of the founder in 1879. Moreover, he became one of three partners in the property, which, in 1879, realised something like 1,900,000 francs of profit, or nearly £80,000 in English money. M. Francis Magnard has published works of fiction in *Le Temps*, *Le Journal de Paris*, *La Vogue Parisienne*, &c., and has contributed to *L'Opinion Nationale*, a novel *L'Abbé Jérôme*, which has been reprinted in volume form (1869).

JEAN FERDINAND MARTIN OSCAR MEDING.

THIS eminent German writer, who had achieved distinction in political life before devoting himself to literary pursuits, was born at Königsberg on the 11th of April, 1829. He studied law and political science in various German universities; and was employed for a considerable time in magisterial and other administrative duties. In 1859 he entered the service of the king of Hanover. He was entrusted by the king, George V., with several confidential missions, and was associated, as councillor of state, with the carrying into operation various political and religious measures. In 1863 he accompanied the king to Frankfort, to attend the congress of reigning German princes. In 1865, on the accession to power of a reactionary ministry, he became a member of the opposition. He was employed in 1866 on a mission to the Elector of Hesse; but, on the invasion of Hanover by Prussia, rejoined the king and the army, and, after the catastrophe of Langensalza, followed him to Vienna. In the following year he went to Paris as representative of the deposed king. In 1870 he was reconciled to the Prussian government, and after two years passed in Switzerland and at Stuttgart, fixed his residence at Berlin. Abstaining from interference with political matters, he occupied himself with writing personal reminiscences in the form of a romance, adopting the *nom de plume* of Gregor Samarow. His principal works are (we give the English translation of the titles), "For Sceptre and Crown," "Cross and Sword," "Hero and Emperor," "The Salutation of the Legions about to Die," "From Sadowa to Sedan," etc.

FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE MARIE MIGNET,

ONE of the foremost of modern French historians, was born at Aix, on the 8th of May, 1796. At an early age he entered the Lyceum at Avignon as a bursar; but in 1815 returned to his native town for the purpose of studying law. There he made the acquaintance of Thiers, and

their association ripened to a lifelong friendship. The two young men were admitted advocates at the same time, and for nearly two years practised at the bar; but literature was a more potent attraction than law, and simultaneously they attained academic distinction. Mignet was crowned by the Academy of Nismes for his *Eloge de Charles VII.* Very soon afterwards a greater honour awaited him; for he shared with M. Arthur Beugnot the prize given by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres for the best essay on "The Condition of Government and Legislation in France at the Academy of St. Louis, and the Institutions of that Province." Encouraged by this success, he resolved to devote himself entirely to literature; and left his native town for Paris, whither he was soon followed by his friend Thiers.

The liberal opinions of M. Mignet led to his engagement on the staff of the *Courrier Français*, and he retained his connection with that journal for ten years; and increased his reputation by the delivery at the Athenée of a course of historical lectures. His "History of French Revolutions from 1789 to 1814" was published in 1824, and has been frequently reprinted, and translated into most of the continental languages, Germany alone having produced six different translations. His great popularity as an historian added to his importance as a journalist, and made him more obnoxious to the government. He was prosecuted for having published the speeches delivered at the grave of Manuel; and he revenged himself by making his lectures at the Athenée serve the cause of the Opposition. At the beginning of 1830 he united with Thiers and Armand Carrel in establishing the *National*, as one of the journalists who signed the famous protest.

After the revolution which seated Louis-Philippe on the throne, overtures were made to Mignet, but he would only accept from the king the office of Director of the Archives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the title of Councillor of State. This position was of great value to him for his historical work. In 1833 he was sent on a confidential mission to Spain on the occasion of the accession of the young queen Isabella. This was the only political business in which he was engaged under Louis-Philippe. The revolution of February, 1848, deprived him of his office and title; and after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he resigned his position as president of one of the historic committees. He had been elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science in 1832; and at the close of the year 1836 he succeeded M. Rayrouard at the French Academy, and was soon afterwards appointed perpetual secretary, and had in that capacity the opportunity of pronouncing *Eloges*, which are considered as models of that style of composition. He was appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour on the 29th of July, 1871, and became a member of the council of the order in 1879.

Besides the great work mentioned M. Mignet has published in a collected form his lectures delivered at the Academy of Moral and Political Science; several other historical works of high authority, and he contributed many articles of great interest to the *Journal des Savantes*, the *Revue des deux Mondes*, and other publications.

M. XAVIER AYMON DE MONTEPIN,

FRENCH novelist, was born on the 18th of March, 1824, at Apremont, in the department of the Haute-Saône. In 1848 he was active as a publicist in the ranks of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. From this time he spent his leisure in writing novels and plays. Of his many works we give a list of the most important below:—"Les Chevaliers du Lansquenet" (1847); "Confessions d'un Bohème" (1849); "Mignonne" (1851); "Les Viveurs de Paris" (1852-56: 13 volumes); "Mademoiselle Lucifer" (1853); "Les Filles de Plâtre" (1855); "Les Viveurs de Province" (1859-60: 10 volumes); "Les Marionnettes du Diable" (1860); "Le Moulin Rouge" (1864); "La Maison Maudite" (1867); "La Femme de Paillasse" (1874); "Les Tragédies de Paris" (1874); "Le Secret de la Comtesse" (1876); "Les Drâmes du Mariage" (1878); "Le Médecin des Folles" (1879). Of his dramas we may mention—"Le Connétable de Bourbon" (1850); "Pauline" (1850); "La Tour St. Jacques-la-Boucherie" (1856); "La Sirène de Paris" (1860); "L'Homme aux Figures de Cire" (1865); and "Le Médecin des Pauvres." His most popular novels are known in English as "The Queen of Night," and "The Mystery of the Coral Branch."

M. HECTOR LOUIS FRANCOIS PESSARD,

FRENCH publicist, was born at Lille, in the department of the Nord, on the 22nd August, 1836. He studied in Paris in the Lycée Bonaparte. He opened his journalistic career with some articles in the *Figaro*, writing also (1857-58) in the *Gironde*. Taken by the conscription, he remained in the military service two years and a half. He was exonerated from further duty after the campaign in Italy. He then entered the Customs Service, and was employed at Blanc-Misseron, in the department of the Nord. Having become a collaborator on the editorial staff of the *Impartial* of Valenciennes, he was given the alternative of not writing in it or resigning his official post. He resigned, went back to Paris and gave himself up entirely to journalism. After having written in the *Mémorial des Deux Sèvres* and the *Phare de la Loire*, he joined the *Temps*, in which paper he wrote from 1863 to 1865. He also worked on the *Courrier du Dimanche*. Appointed with M. Clément Duvernois to *La Liberté*, then under the direction of M. Emile de Girardin, he was for two years one of its principal editors. In 1867 he followed M. Duvernois to the *Epoque*, but differences in political opinion induced him soon to leave that paper. In February, 1869, he took the political editorship of the *Gaulois*; but gave it up in May, 1870, in order to pass to the *Soir*, of which he was editor-in-chief till October, 1873. Under the Ministry of Moral Order, M. Pessard could not obtain an authorisation to found a newspaper entitled *Le Jour*. At this time he wrote in the *Evénement*, in *L'Opinion Nationale*, and in the *Union Libérale de Seine-et-Oise*, a series of letters, which were published in book form, under the title of "Lettres

d'un Interdit." Summoned by M. Ricard to the post of *directeur* of the Press, March, 1876, he followed M. de Marcère in his retirement in the following month of December. He took over the entire control of the *Nationale* in 1878. He has been decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. M. Hector Pessard has published two ingenious political satires: "Yo et les Principes de '89," with a preface by M. Prévost Paradol (1867); and "Les Gendarmes," (1867). He undertook, with M. Duvernois, the work of writing "L'Année Parlementaire" (1863). In collaboration with M. Block he has contributed to the *Revue Germanique*, the *Revue Moderne*, and the *Dictionnaire de la Politique*.

LEOPOLD VON RANKE,

ONE of the greatest historians of the nineteenth century, was born on the 21st December, 1795, at Wiehe, in the Thuringian Forest. He obtained, in 1818, an appointment as a teacher at Frankfort, and about the same time gave himself up to those historical studies which have made his name so famous. The publication of his first work, "History of the Latin and Teutonic Peoples from 1494 to 1535," and his "Criticism on Later Historians," won him fame, and in 1825 he was appointed Professor of History in the University of Berlin. From 1827 to 1831 he journeyed in Austria and Italy, occupying himself with scientific investigations in his own peculiar department. In 1841 he was appointed historiographer of Prussia, and in 1859 President of an historical commission at Munich, set on foot by King Maximilian of Bavaria. In 1865 he was made a noble, and on the death of Böckh, became Chancellor of the Order *pour le mérite*. As an objective historian, for correct appreciation of the proper authorities, and for scientific grouping of his material, he is a head and shoulders above any German historian. His most important works are "Fürsten und Völker von Südeuropa im 16 und 17 Jahrhundert," 1827 (Princes and Peoples of South Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries); "Die Osmanen und die Spanische Monarchie," 1878 (The Mussulman and the Spanish Monarchy); "Die Serbische Revolution," 1879 (The Servian Revolution), a book which dealt with Servia and Turkey in the 19th century; "Vorlesungen zur Geschichte der Italienischen Poesie," 1837 (Lectures on the History of Italian Poetry); "Die Römischen Päpste, ihre Kirche und ihr Staat im 16 und 17 Jahrhundert," 1834-36 (The Popes of Rome: their Church and State in the 16th and 17th Centuries). This was the first of his great works, to which he added (1839-40) "Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Reformation" (German History at the Period of the Reformation). In 1847-48 he published his "Neun Bücher Preussischer Geschichten" (Nine Books of Prussian History), which again appeared, in 1874, as "Zwölf Bücher Preussischer Geschichte" (Twelve Books of Prussian History). His other works are, "Französische Geschichte, Vornehmlich im 16 und 17 Jahrhundert," 1852-61 (French History, especially of the 16th and 17th

Centuries); "Englische Geschichte Vornehmlich im 17 Jahrhundert," 1859 (English History, especially in the 17th Century), a most valuable work, well translated into our tongue; "Geschichte Wallensteins," 1880 (History of Wallenstein); "Zur Deutschen Geschichte, vom Religions Frieden bis zum Dreissigjährigen Krieg," 1869 (on German History, from the Reformation to the Thirty Years' War); "Der Ursprung des Siebenjährigen Krieg," 1871 (The Origin of the Seven Years' War); "Die Deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund" 1871; "Ursprung und Beginn der Revolutions Kriege, 1791 to 1792"; "Zur Geschichte von Oesterreich und Preussen Zwischenäden Friedensschlüssen zu Aachen und Hubertusburg," 1876; "Denkwürdigkeiten des Staats Kanzlers Fürsten von Hardenberg," 1877; "Hardenberg und die Geschichte des Preussischen Staats von 1793-1813," 1880-81; "Friedrich der Grosse; Friedrich Wilhelm IV.—Zwei Biographien," 1878; "Historisch-biographische Studien," 1878; "Zur Venezianischen Geschichte," 1878; and in 1881, "Weltgeschichte." Von Ranke has a German school of historians (Waitz, Duncker, Giesebrecht, Sybel, Jaffé, &c.), who regard him as their master. He is, in this country, regarded as an authority on all historical matters, and his work on "England in the 17th Century" deserves to be studied by all those who wish to be well-informed as to one of the most important periods of English history.

M. ERNEST RENAN,

FRENCH orientalist, philosopher, and author, was born on the 27th February, 1823, at Tréguier, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, in Brittany. He was intended by his parents for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and studied in the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice at Paris. After a time he left this institution to devote himself privately to the study of Oriental languages. He competed for the Volney prize, and won it with his work, "Histoire Générale et Systèmes comparés des Langues Sémitiques," published in a second edition, in two volumes, in 1855. In 1849 he was appointed to a scientific mission in Italy, where he obtained material for a work on Arabian Philosophy, "Averroës and L'Averroïsme," (third edition, 1869). In 1851 he was appointed to a post in the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in 1856 was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. In 1860 he was entrusted with a mission to Palestine and Syria, where he received the impulse towards those investigations into the origin of Christianity which have obtained for his name both odium and popularity. On his return from the East he was appointed to a professorship of Oriental languages in the College of France. When he delivered his opening lecture, in February, 1862, he met with stormy manifestations of hostility from the Catholic students, which caused him to discontinue his professorial work. The Clerical party grew still more venomous against him, when, in 1863, he published

the first volume of his "History of the Origin of Christianity," under the title of "Vie de Jésus" (Life of Jesus). Further volumes were issued from the press:—"Les Apôtres" (1866), "Saint Paul et Sa Mission" (1867), "L'Ante-Christ" (1873), "Les Evangiles" (1877), "L'Eglise Chrétienne" (1878). The sensation produced by the "Life of Jesus" was so intense and hostile that the Government were compelled to deprive him of his post in the College of France. The Imperial Government, however, offered him a good appointment in the Imperial library, but he declined it and remained in comparative obscurity, till in 1870, he was again made Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of France. After the events of 1870-71, Renan showed a very pronounced hostility to Germany, which first found expression in the well-known letter to Strauss. In 1878 he was elected a member of the French Academy; and in 1879 made a bitter attack on Germany in an oration delivered before the Academy, so bitter indeed that he felt himself compelled to excuse it in a communication to the *Journal des Débats*, entitled "Lettre à un Ami d'Allemagne." In the summer of 1880 he was Hibbert Lecturer in London, and treated of the origin of Christianity. In the same year he gave an oration in French before the Royal Institution, on the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Also in 1880 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The following is a fairly complete list of his other works which have not been mentioned above:—"Le Livre de Job" (1859); "Le Cantique des Cantiques" (third edition 1870); "Mission en Phénicie" (1865-74); "Nouvelles Observations d'Epigraphie Hébraïque," "Rapport sur les Progrès de la Littérature Orientale, etc." (1868). Besides these works must also be mentioned "Etudes de la Langue Grecque dans l'Occident en Moyen-âge" (1848); "Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse" (seventh edition, 1864); "De l'Origine du Langues" (1857); "Essais de Morale et de Critique" (third edition, 1867); "Questions Contemporaines" (1868); "Dialogues Philosophiques" (1876); "Mélanges d'Histoire et de voyages" (1878); "Caliban," a continuation of Shakespeare's "Tempest" (1878); "L'Eau de Jouvence" (1880); and in 1884, "Nouvelles Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse;" of which work we give an extract from a translation of the preface:

"Dogmas are transient, but piety is eternal. An early saint adapted for the requirements of the Christian life the manual of Epictetus. Sometimes there occurs to me an idea of the same character, although of an order infinitely more humble. Some persons having told me of the satisfaction with which they have read certain passages of my writings, and having drawn edification and consolation from the same, I have thought of collecting those passages, and publishing them in a little volume to be called 'Lectures Pieuses.' I should divide it into fifty-two parts for the fifty-two Sundays of the year. For each Sunday I would give an extract from the Gospels and from the Fathers of the spiritual life, to be followed by a prayer and a short passage for edification and comfort, after the fashion of François de Sales. Except for certain omissions, a pious woman would perceive no difference between such a book and a Prayer-book that she carries with her to church. Perhaps she would end in preferring it in many respects. That would be indeed a fine victory. I will not conceal that of all books the one which makes me most envious is the Missal. That book contains certainly many very beautiful things. It must,

notwithstanding, be confessed that the book has had singular good fortune. To merit being lovingly read in the hours of meditation and solitude, to enjoy the inestimable privilege of riveting the undivided gaze of a woman at the moment that she believes herself alone with her Creator, the Missal ought to be woven of gold and fine linen. But it is nothing of the kind. This little volume, which so many choice beings press with a fervent hand, and sometimes bear to their lips, contains weaknesses, terrors, and other things which encourage woman in the grievous habit of compromising too much with absurdity. These lines, upon which so many charming eyes are fixed with a kind of passionate tension, are often almost devoid of sense. A great step would be accomplished on the day that we could place in the hand of woman a less imperfect book of devotion. Far be from me the thought of undertaking a work so delicate, where success could only be achieved by dint of talent, feeling, and ingenuousness. I would simply collect in a portable form a few sincere pages for the use of men or women who are no longer contented with their old Missal. My highest ambition would be satisfied if I could hope upon my death, to enter the Church under the form of a little volume, bound in black morocco, to be held between the long tapering fingers of a finely-gloved hand."

M. Renan has recently delivered a course of Lectures on the Psalms, marked by his customary earnestness.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT

(Properly Victor Henri, Marquis de Rochefort-Luçay),

FRENCH journalist, novelist, and politician, was born on the 30th January, 1833, at Paris, and came of a noble family, which had been reduced to poverty. His first position was as a private tutor and writer. He then obtained a post in the office of Prefect Haussmann, and finally devoted himself entirely to authorship. He wrote, in an elegant and attractive style, novels and vaudevilles (mostly in collaboration with others). The most popular among them were—"Je suis Mon Fils" (1860); "Roueries d'une Ingénue" (1861); "Une Martingale" (1862); "Un Homme du Sud" (1862); "Sortir Seule" (1863); "Sauvé, Mon Dieu!" (1865); etc. He wrote many political articles, and was in turn writer in *Charivari*, the *Naine Jaune*, the *Soleil*, and the *Figaro*. Driven from the editorship of the *Figaro* in 1868, on account of his satirical attacks on the Government of Napoleon III., he founded the *Lanterne*, as a weekly paper, which continued vigorously the war against Cæsarism, and obtained repeated imprisonments and fines for M. Rochefort. After taking refuge for a time in Belgium, in September, 1869, on being returned to the Legislative Body for the First Arrondissement of Paris, he came back to the Capital of France, and founded the *Marseillaise*. On the murder of Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Napoleon, he attacked the Empire again with violence and recklessness, and for insult

to the Emperor was condemned on the 22nd January, 1870, to six months' imprisonment. After the Revolution of the 4th September, 1870, he became a member of the Government of National Defence; but his doubtful behaviour during the *émeute* of the 31st October, 1870, induced his withdrawal from the Government. In March, 1871, he laid down his mandate for the National Assembly, as he regarded the cession of Alsace-Lorraine as illegal. From this time forward he stirred up the Commune, though he wanted the courage to join that movement openly. In the beginning of May, after the suppression of his paper, he took to flight, was recognised at Meaux, and arrested. Brought back to Versailles, he was tried by Court Martial, and condemned to transportation to New Caledonia. He contrived to escape in March, 1874, and returned to Europe, by way of Australia and America, finally settling in Switzerland, from which country he began anew to issue the *Lanterne*. When the general amnesty of 11th July, 1880, was proclaimed, he came back to Paris, and at once took over the conduct of a new Radical opposition paper, the *Intransigent*. Of his other writings we may also mention the following:—"Les Petits Mystères de l'Hôtel des Ventes" (1862); "Les Français de la Décadence;" a collection of his political articles from the *Figaro* (1866-68: three series). He has written besides, several romances, viz.:—"Les Dépravés" (1875); "Les Naufrageurs" (1876); "Le Palefrenier" (1878); "L'Aurore Boréale" (1879); "L'Évadé" (1880); "Mademoiselle Bismarck" (1881); etc.; and an account of his escape, entitled "Retour de la Nouvelle-Calédonie; De Nouméa en Europe."

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU,

FRENCH dramatist, was born on the 7th of September, 1831, at Paris. In the early portion of his life he studied medicine, then in deference to the promptings of his genius, he gave himself up to the pursuits of literature. His first attempt as a dramatic poet, "La Taverne des Etudiants," was a failure. His talent was recognised by Déjazet, for whom he wrote, in 1860, "Monsieur Garat," and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais." He succeeded, in 1861, in gaining the decided applause of the critics with his comedy, "Les Pattes de Mouche," which revealed plainly both the little weaknesses and the great excellences of the author. If his characters are not well worked out, yet his types are eminently amusing and pregnant with meaning. We give below a fairly complete list of his works, which were nearly all successes:—"Piccolino," "Nos Intimes," and "Les Ganaches" (1861); "La Papillone" (1862); "Les Diables Noirs" (1863); "Don Quichotte," and "Les Pommes du Voisin" (1864); "Les Vieux Garçons," and "La Famille Benoiton" (1865); "Nos Bons Villageois," and "Maison Neuve" (1866), "Séraphine" (1868); "Fernande" (1870); "Rabagas" (1872), a dramatic pamphlet; "L'Oncle Sam," and "Les Merveilleuses" (1873) "Ferréol" (1875); "Dora" (1877); "Les Bourgeois de Pontarcy" (1878); and in 1880, "Daniel

Rochet," a drama, which has for its central idea the conflict between free-thought and orthodoxy. Besides these works, he published in 1869 "Patrie," and, in 1874, "La Haine." In 1877, M. Sardou was elected a member of the French Academy. He is Mayor of Marly, a town in the neighbourhood of Paris, near which he has a splendid country seat. The following remarks by Mr. Clement Scott, on "How English Plays are Made," in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 9th, 1884, will be found interesting in connection with M. Sardou :—

"Until Sardou proclaimed himself a genius, how few Frenchmen could afford to write alone! D'Ennery and Scribe continually worked in double harness. Dumas père seldom trusted to his own resources. Dumas fils would have a greater reputation as a dramatist had he followed his father's example. The men like Sardou, who know the stage by heart and from every point of view, who will not submit to dictation, for the very good reason that they are confident in their power and have proved it, are the real dramatists. In our time Boucicault is the only dramatist who has approximately approached the power of Sardou. He can build, he can write, he can stage-manage his own work. When he comes to the theatre with his manuscript under his arm, he knows exactly what he is going to do, and what ought to be done. He will receive suggestions, and they are often valuable, but he does not require to be told by the manager or his deputies to take his play back, to reconstruct it, to rewrite it, and virtually to fit it for the stage, that had not been studied practically. Next to Boucicault I should place Robertson, who was born, so to speak, on the stage. He was an actor, and came of a family of actors. He possessed two of the essential elements that make success—he could write and stage-manage; but his plots were weak and flimsy. Close in their wake follow writers for the stage like Tom Taylor, Charles Reade, John Oxenford; but not many of them were ever seen at their best except in collaboration. How few of the successful dramatists of the day—except Mr. Gilbert, who has worked a peculiar mine of his own with rare confidence, can conscientiously say that they could take an order for a play of any kind—drama, melodrama, comedy, or farce—and without assistance guarantee its success under the ordinary conditions of the stage? They can write plays to amuse for the moment, but they fail to produce one to live. If dramatic authors would collaborate more, they would in the long run make more money and decrease the chance of failure. But the hunger for isolated notoriety is too much for them. They collaborate and succeed; then they break away, work alone, and if they are not lucky enough to meet with a good stage manager they fail. Byron and Burnand, Albery and Merivale, Wills and Jones, Sims and Pettitt, Pinero, Herman and Palgrave Simpson, brilliant and clever men all of them, might have defied failure had they been more disposed to join their forces.

"Failing an architect at home, is it not natural that managers and authors should go abroad to find one. Then comes the difficulty. The French author, knowing nothing of the conditions of the English stage or the habits of our people, raves and storms if his work is touched. What is good enough for France ought to be good enough for England. Sardou looks upon his English adapters as his natural enemies, and yet he never takes the trouble to come to England or to study the stage that brings him in so much money. He was very angry when some of us altered his

'Dora' into 'Diplomacy,' and yet I venture to assert that had 'Dora' been translated as it was played in Paris, with that tedious second act and its political intrigue, interesting to Frenchmen alone, it would have failed to a certainty. 'Diplomacy' was arranged for the stage in a railway carriage between Paris and London. Three of us, Mr. Bancroft, the clerk of the works, and the Messrs. Rowe, English masons, went over to Paris to see the work of the great architect Sardou. All agreed it would not do for England as it stood. The play dealt with official life. Two of us had spent the best part of our lives in a Government office. Mr. Bancroft knew exactly where Sardou's construction was faulty for our requirements: we knew where his dialogue was too technical and diffuse for our purpose. This was collaboration in the most extensive sense of the word." M. Sardou is now at the acme of his power. After the well-known "Fedora," he has accomplished an even greater triumph in "Theodora." So full of vigour and dramatic details are his plays, that they make splendid and never-flagging romances, as witness the grand trio: "Dora," "Fedora," and "Theodora."



M. JOSEPH VICTOR SCHEFFEL,

GERMAN poet, was born on the 26th Feb., 1826, at Karlsruhe. His father was a major in the army. In the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Berlin, he studied jurisprudence and history. In 1848 he went, as secretary, with Welcker, the commissary of the Empire, to Scandinavia. But he took more pleasure in humorous society and in literary composition than in diplomacy. He held legal appointments in 1850 at Säckingen, and in 1852 at Bruchsal. After this he made a tour in Italy, where he conceived the idea of his "Trompeter von Säckingen." On his return from this voyage he bade adieu to law for ever, and led a merry wandering life at Heidelberg, St. Gall, Hohentwiel and Munich, in southern France and in Italy. In 1857 he accepted the post of librarian at Donaueschingen from Prince Egon von Fürstenberg, and from this place often made excursions into the Black Forest, into the Bavarian Mountains, and to the Wartburg, near which is some of the most delightful scenery to be found in the Thuringian Forest. This post he resigned on account of bad health in 1859. In 1867 he was made a Councillor of the Court of Saxe-Weimar. In 1872 he took up his permanent residence at Radolfszell, and in 1876, on his fiftieth birthday, he was surprised to learn that he had been raised to the ranks of the hereditary nobility.

The foundation of his literary fame was laid in 1852, when he published the "Trompeter von Säckingen," which has gone through seventy-seven editions. This poem is full of delightful melody, and rich in the charm of harmony. "Ekkehard," which was published in 1857, made also a great sensation, and has passed a fiftieth edition. The time of its story is the tenth century. Among his other works are the following:—"Frau Aven-

tiure," Songs of the time of Henry of Ostendingen (1863); "Juniperus," History of a Crusader (1868); "Bergpsalmen" (1870); "Der Brautwillkomm auf Wartburg" (1873); "Waldeinsamkeit" (1881); "Gaudeamus," thirty-third edition (1880). In this last poem German humour (what is German humour?) is said to have raised for itself a monument that will last for ever. Scheffel is also supposed to embody in his works the prevailing mental attitude of Germany on moral and social questions: in a word, he is the most national and popular of Teutonic poets.

DR. HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN

WAS born in 1822 at Neubukow, in Mecklenburg. His father was a Lutheran clergyman. He was intended for a merchant's office; but starting on a voyage to Venezuela, he was wrecked on the Dutch island of Texel, and saw himself compelled to obtain employment in Amsterdam. Here he succeeded by hard work in acquiring a knowledge of modern European languages. In the beginning of 1846 he had so far obtained the confidence of his employers that they sent him as their agent to St. Petersburg, and there a year afterwards he founded an establishment on his own account. Amid pressing business engagements he managed to extend his knowledge of modern languages, and even to acquire that of Ancient Greece. He then travelled over the Continent, Syria, and Egypt, and for the first time, in 1859, saw the shores of Greece. Having come into possession of a large property, he undertook, in 1864, a voyage round the world, and in 1866, finding himself at Paris, he devoted his time with extraordinary zeal to archæological studies. Now equipped for the carrying out of his long-nourished plan of excavations with the view to obtaining light on old-time history, he first visited the classic soil of the island of Ithaca, and then proceeded to the coasts of Asia Minor. In April, 1870, he began his excavations of the hill Hissarlik. The discoveries made in this and the two following years were marvellous. The Turkish Government, however, interfered, and Schliemann was compelled to pay 50,000 francs for his Trojan treasures. These were kept for some time at the South Kensington Museum; but in 1881, their owner presented them to the German people, and they were arranged under Schliemann's direction in the Ethnographical Museum at Berlin. Still more splendid was the result of his search at Mycenæ, the ancient town of Agamemnon; and the objects discovered were stored in the Ionian Bank of Athens. Since then he has disinterred a Cyclopiian city in Ithaca, pursued further investigations at Troy, and been very successful in his labours amid the relics of Bœotian Orchomenos. Among his works are "Mycenæ: a Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns." This work has a preface by Mr. Gladstone (for whose life see "Biographies of Celebrities," No. 1). "Orchomenos" and "Troja" followed. In French, he has written "Ithaque, le Péloponèse, Troie, Recherches Archéologiques" (1869), and "La Chine et le Japon aux Temps Presents." His wife is a Greek lady, and of great assistance to him in his working. He is perhaps one of the greatest living linguists. He now resides at Athens.

FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN,

GERMAN novelist, was born on the 20th of February, 1829, at Magdeburg. His father was a Government official, whose duties took him to Stralsund. The sea had a lively influence on the sensitive soul of Spielhagen, and plays a prominent part in the scenery of his romances. In 1847 he went to the University of Berlin, and, later, to Bonn. He at first devoted his attention to jurisprudence, but later on abandoned law for philological and literary studies, to which he gave himself up entirely both at Berlin and at Greifswald. In 1854 he was at Leipsic, where he was teacher in a school. The death of his father, however, changed his circumstances and resolves, and since 1857 he has devoted himself to literary work. From 1860 to 1862 he edited the "Feuilleton" in the *Zertung für Norddeutschland*. In the latter year he settled in Berlin, where he still lives. The following is a fairly complete list of his works:—"Problematische Naturen" (1861), "Durch Nacht zum Licht" (1862), "Hammer und Amboss" (1869), "Allzeit Voran!" (1872), "Was die Schwalbe sang" (1873), "Sturmflut" (1873), "Die von Hohenstein" (1864), "In Reih' und Glied" (1866), "Platt Land" (1879), "Quisisana" (1880). Smaller works are: "Klara Vere" (1857), "Auf der Düne" (1858), "In der Zwölften Stunde" (1863), "Röschen vom Hof" (1864), "Hans und Grete" (1868), "Die Dorfkokette" (1869), "Deutsche Pioniere" (1870), "Ultime" (1873), "Das Skelett im Hause" (1879), "Angela" (1881). "Liebe für Liebe" (1875), and "Hans und Grete" (1876), both dramas, have less success on the stage than might have been expected from the reputation of the author. Spielhagen's collected works were published in 1875 in twelve volumes. This author is remarkable for the power of keen observation he brings to bear on psychological problems. He holds a deservedly high position among German men of letters of our time.

HEINRICH VON SYBEL,

HISTORIAN, was born on the 2nd of December, 1817, at Düsseldorf, in Germany. He studied under Von Ranke at the University of Berlin, and in 1839 completed his early studies at the University of Bonn, where from 1842 to 1845 he was Professor of History. To a similar post in Marburg he was appointed in 1845. In 1848-49 he was member of the Hessian States, and in 1850 he was a deputy in the Diet of Erfurt. In 1856 he became a professor at Munich, where, in 1857, he was chosen member of the Munich Academy of Sciences; in 1858, as Secretary of the Historical Commission, he served on several scientific missions, and founded the Historical Seminary. In 1861 he again appeared at Bonn as a professor, and in 1869 was returned by his university (Bonn) in the National-Liberal

interest as a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, and has since sat in the Constituent Diet of the North German Confederation. In 1875 he became Director of the Prussian State Archives at Berlin, and in 1878 he joined the highest rank of German Privy-Counsellors. His works are as follows :—"History of the First Crusade" (1841), "The Origin of German Royalty" (1844), "History of the French Revolution, from 1789 to 1800" (1872-80)—this work has been translated from the third German edition into English by Mr. Walter C. Perry; "The Rising of Europe against Napoleon I." (1860), "Prince Eugene of Savoy" (1861), "The German Nation and the Empire" (1863), and "Minor Historical Writings" (1863-81, 3 volumes). In 1856 he founded the paper known as *Historische Zeitschrift*. This distinguished Professor's writings are characterised by methodic and thoroughly conscientious investigation of facts, together with brilliancy of style and a high order of descriptive power. His work on the Revolutionary period in France is regarded as a standard work of the highest authority.

M. TAINÉ,

FRENCH author, philosopher, and critic, was born on the 21st April, 1828, at Vouziers, in the Ardennes. He was educated at the Collège-Bourbon, and at the Ecole Normale, in Paris. After this he studied philology, intending to devote himself to the work of teaching; but gave up this idea on winning his doctor's degree with "De Personis Platoniciis," and "Essai sur les Fables de La Fontaine," in order that he might devote himself entirely to learned investigations. Two of his first works, "Essai sur Tite-Live" (1854), crowned by the Academy, and "Les Philosophes Français du XIX. Siècle" (1856) produced a considerable sensation by the independence of view expressed in them. This was still more the case, with his "Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise" (1864), which excited quite a storm of indignation against the author on the part of the orthodox and catholic party in France. Despite the merit of the work, M. Taine received no prize from the Academy. To indemnify him for this disappointment, he was, by the influence of the Emperor Napoleon III., appointed Professor of Art and Æsthetics in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Paris. Of his other works the following is a fairly complete list:—"Voyage aux Eaux des Pyrénées" (1855); "Essai de Critique et d'Histoire" (1868); "Nouveaux Essais" (1879); "Idéalisme Anglais" (1864, a study of Carlyle); "Le Positivisme Anglais" (1864: a study on John Stuart Mill); "Philosophie de l'Art" (1879); "Voyage en Italie" (1880); "Philosophie de l'Art en Italie" (1879); "Notes sur Paris, ou Vie et Opinions de M. Fred. Thomas Graindorge" (1880): "L'Idéal dans l'Art" (1867); "Philosophie de l'Art dans les Pays-Bas"; "Philosophie de l'Art en Grèce"; "De l'Intelligence"; "Notes sur l'Angleterre" (a work that has been translated into English, and been much read in this country). His great work is "Les Origines de la France Contemporaine," which divides itself into two parts, "L'Ancien Régime" and "La Révolution." This

work has given great offence to the democratic party in France, as it traces back to the influence of the old monarchy some of the worthy achievements of the revolution. As an art critic M. Taine holds a foremost place. He married a daughter of a wealthy French manufacturer. He obtained a chair in the Academy January, 1880, in succession to M. de Loménie. He had previously been defeated by M. Henri Martin in 1878. M. Taine has contributed largely to periodical literature.

ARMINIUS VAMBERY,

THE eminent Hungarian traveller, geographical explorer, and political writer, was born in 1832 at Duna-Szerdahely, in one of the larger islands of the Danube. He was a student at Pesth until the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, when, though only sixteen years of age, he enthusiastically joined the national Hungarian movement, and took part in the siege of Comora, where he was unfortunate enough to have a leg broken, and remained a cripple. After the Austrian triumph, when so many of the vanquished perished from the severity of the conqueror, he owed his life to his youth and the injury he had sustained. He left his native country and sought refuge in Turkey. He lived for several years at Constantinople, studying Oriental languages, cherishing the idea of visiting Central Asia, the cradle of the Magyar race. He was the first European who succeeded in making his way through the Turkoman provinces, where, as a rule, all foreigners were murdered or sold as slaves. He disguised himself as a dervish, and joining a troop of native pilgrims, escaped suspicion, and passed on unmolested. He had prepared himself for this expedition for nearly two years, rehearsing the character he was to assume at the Turkish embassy at Teheran. He started in 1863 with the intention of traversing the Turkoman desert, visiting Khiva, then the chief town of the country, and Bokhara. In the last-mentioned place he had a formal interview with the Emir without being recognised as a foreigner. He reached Samarcand, the holy town of Meched, and many other places, returning by the south of the desert. He brought back with him, and took to Teheran, Constantinople, and Pesth, one of the pilgrims, a real dervish, who was led to believe that he was on the way to Mecca.

This remarkable expedition was fruitful in geographical, philological, and ethnological information, contained in a book published simultaneously in Hungary, in Germany and in England, with the title "Relation of Travel in Central Asia, in 1862-1864, by a Pretended Dervish." Editions of the book soon appeared in France, with engraved illustrations. On his return, the intrepid and accomplished traveller was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Pesth.

Vambery has since published an abridged version of his greater work, "Travels and Adventures in Persia," "Russian Influence in Asia," "Central Asia and the Question of a Russo-English Frontier," "Islam in the Nineteenth Century," "Pictures of Social Life in the East," "Primitive Civilisation of the Turco-Tartars," and some philological researches into the languages of the countries he had visited.

M. JULES VERNE,

FRENCH romancer, was born on the 8th of February, 1828, at Nantes. He studied law, both here and at Paris. From the year 1850 he began writing short pieces for the stage; but, in 1863, began his series of marvellous stories with "Five Weeks in a Balloon." Among his other works are the following:—"A Journey to the Centre of the Earth;" "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea;" "Meridiana: the Adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa;" "From the Earth to the Moon Direct in Ninety-Seven Hours Twenty Minutes, and a Trip Round It;" "The Fur Country, or Seventy Degrees North Latitude;" "Around the World in Eighty Days;" "A Floating City, and the Blockade Runners;" "The English at the North Pole;" "Dr. Ox's Experiment;" "Adventures of Captain Hatteras;" "The Mysterious Island;" "The Survivors of the *Chancellor*;" "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar;" "The Child of the Cavern;" "Hector Servadac, or the Career of a Comet;" "Dick Sands, the Boy Captain;" and "The Green Ray." He has written besides, "Histoire Générale des Grands Voyages et des Grands Voyageurs." All the other works mentioned above can be obtained in English. M. Verne describes impossible adventures and incidents in such a matter-of-fact manner, that he leads his readers willing captives to his imagination.

M. PIERRE VERON,

FRENCH journalist and man of letters, was born at Paris, in 1833. After a brilliant University career he thought of entering the Ecole Normale as a teacher, but his vocation was too evidently literature. In 1854 he made his *debut* with a volume of poems, "Les Réalités Humaines," which obtained for him an appointment on the *Revue de Paris*, whose editor he remained till its suppression in 1858. He contributed at the same time articles to the *Chronique*. In 1859 he joined the staff of the *Charivari*, of which paper he soon became editor-in-chief. Possessed of an amazing fecundity of ideas, he wrote unceasingly for numerous journals, viz.:—*Le Courrier de Paris*, *Le Monde Illustré*, *L'Illustration*, *Le Petit Journal*, *Le Journal Amusant*, *l'Avenir National*, *L'Opinion Nationale*, *Le Nain Jaune*, &c. Besides his articles, which are full of humour, and of what the French call *verve*, M. Pierre Véron has published, almost every year, volumes of merry satires dealing with the manners of his time. On the 7th of February, 1878, he was decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. Among his more remarkable works we may cite:—"Paris s'Amuse" (1861), "Les Marionnettes" (1862), "Le Roman de la Femme à Barbe," "Le Souffre-Plaisir" (1863), "Maison Amour et Cie." (1864), "La Famille Hasard" (1865); "La Foire aux Grotésques;" "Le Pavé de

Paris" (1865), "La Comédie en Plein Vent" (1866), "Par devant M. le Maire" (1866), "Monsieur et Madame Tout-le-Monde" (1867), "La Mythologie Parisienne," "L'Age de Fer-Blanc" (1868); "Les Pantins du Boulevard" (1868), "Les Phénomènes Vivants" (1868), "La Boutique à treize" (1869), "Les Grimaces Parisiennes" (1869), "Je, Tu, Il, Nous, Vous, Ils" (1869), "Les Dindons de Panerge" (1875), "Paris à Tous les Diables" (1875), "Les Coulisses Artistiques" and "La Vie Fantastique" (1876), "Les Chevaliers du Macadam" (1877), "Le Nouvel Art d'aimer" (1877), "Les Mangeuses d'Hommes" (1878), "En 1900" (1878), "La Comédie du Voyage" (1878), "Ohé! Vitrier" (1879), "Visages Sans Masques" (1879). In August, 1865, M. Véron, collaborating with M. Henri Rochefort, wrote for the Vaudeville Theatre of Paris a comedy entitled "Sauvé, Mon Dieu!"

ALEXANDRE WEILL.

THIS French-Jewish miscellaneous writer was born in Alsace in 1813. He was a poor scholar in Germany up to his sixteenth year, when he eked out a precarious income by the meagre proceeds from slight contributions to newspapers. In 1838, returning to France, he fell in with the Democratic party and wrote for Louis Blanc's organ, and answered the noted satirist Cormenin's "Fire! Fire!" with a pamphlet entitled "Fight Fire with Fire!" rather a happy hit, which brought him forward. In 1848, in the *Presse*, where he managed the foreign news department, he showed he was changing his politics by attacking Ledru Rollin; soon after, joining the *Legitimist Gazette de France*, he defended Constitutional Monarchy as a warming pan to the old régime. He continued to launch pamphlets in each political crisis, never wanting in Paris, in intervals of press writing, a few dramatic pieces never acted, and some volumes of novelettes, and is now a leader writer.

MADAME CONRAD DE WITT (NÉE GUIZOT),

ELDEST daughter of the minister and historian Guizot, was born in Paris, August 6th, 1829. She was reared by her grandmother, during a maternal half-orphanage, and given a homely tone, manifested by her goodly number of works, mostly done into English and other tongues, for the family and juveniles. The more important are founded on historical episodes, and are even histories told in simple language. Having been her father's assistant, she learnt English to help him with his "Cromwell," etc., and has independently translated into French several novels and the Queen's Books. Her sister, Pauline (born 1831, died 1874), translated Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," and wrote a life of "William the Conqueror," both of which her father revised.

CHARLES EMILE YRIARTE,

DESCENDANT of a Spanish family, was born in Paris on the 5th of December, 1832. Early in life he gave considerable attention to the study of art, and obtained besides employment in the service of the administration, in connection with the ministry of state. In due time he received the appointments successively of inspector of the Imperial Asylums, and inspector of the Opera. At the same time he contributed to several illustrated French and foreign newspapers. When, towards the close of 1859, Spain undertook an expedition against Morocco, he accompanied the Spanish forces as correspondent and artist for the *Monde Illustré*. His success was so marked, his sketches and articles attracting general attention, that he resolved to retire from political employment and devote himself to literature. In the following year he accompanied the Italian campaign to Sicily, the Marches and Umbria. On his return to France he was appointed director of the artistic department, and editor-in-chief of the *Monde Illustré*, but resigned the position in 1870.

Besides his abundant work on the former journal, with which he was so long connected, M. Yriarte has contributed either under his own name or the pseudonyms "Janus," "Marquis de Villemer," and others, to *Figaro*, *Le Grand Journal*, *La Vie Parisienne*, and other journals. His volumes include "La Société Espagnole," "Under the Tent," "Souvenir du Maroc," "Les Cercles de Paris," "Paris Grotesque, les Celebrités de la Rue;" and various other works descriptive of the social life of the French capital. "La Vie d'un Patricien de Venice" was published in 1874, and the next year the author received the valued recognition of the Academy. He has published books about Bosnia and Herzegovina, Venice and Montenegro; and has made several translations from old and contemporary Spanish works. In June, 1864, he was made a commander of the order of Isabel the Catholic, and in 1877 received the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

M. EMILE ZOLA,

THE great French realistic novelist, was born on the 2nd April, 1840, in Paris. His father was an engineer, and was the constructor of the canal in Provence that is called after him. M. Zola, senior, died at Aix, in 1847. M. Emile Zola passed much of his youth in the South. He was educated at the Lycée Saint-Louis in Paris, on leaving which he entered the bookselling business of Messrs. Hachette. He consecrated much of his leisure to literary work, at first for the Parisian periodical literature. Soon he appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseille," and "Le Vœu d'une Morte." He attracted soon, however, more notice by his "Contes à Ninon," and the "Confession de Claude"; but his true power in depicting the cruel truth about human nature was most distinctly manifest in "Thérèse Raquin." In 1868 he published "Madeleine Féral," a study in hereditary proclivities carried still further in "Les

Rougon-Macquart." This great work was to consist of twenty volumes, of which between 1871-80, nine appeared, viz., "La Fortune des Rougon," "La Curée," "Le Ventre de Paris," "La Conquête de Plassans," "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret," "Son Excellence Eugène Rougon," "L'Assommoir," "Une Page d'Amour," and "Nana." "L'Assommoir" went through fifty editions, and although the other works had not so great a sale, their success was very great. In these novels M. Zola tries to show the influence of inherited qualities and of surrounding circumstances on the individuals of one family through several generations, and how, out of the connection between these two classes of phenomena, develop virtue and vice. M. Zola, by the necessities of his scheme, was compelled to deal with much that was painful, and in "Nana" appears to throw himself with almost too much gusto into the description of a life utterly degraded and entirely devoid of moral or healthy religious sentiment. As a critic M. Zola has contributed much to the *Voltaire* and the *Figaro*, and with much ability, though his views have brought him into sharp conflict with the opinions of ordinary people. On the stage he has not had much success, but a dramatised version of "L'Assommoir," in which the more revolting episodes were toned down, ran for 200 nights, and an English adaptation, "Drink," had a great success. In 1866 and 1879 he issued "Mes Haines," gossip on art and literature; a biographical study, entitled, "Edward Manet" (1867); and "Nouveaux Contes à Ninon" (1878). A powerful writer and seeker after truth, M. Zola has yet pandered to a vicious taste by seeking in the cesspools and sewers of life his studies of character. He is most notable for his insatiable industry, for, while continuing to accumulate material for novels with exhaustive profundity, he never fails weekly to supply news-letters to journals abroad to which he has been attached since youth. After that youth of poignant struggles and difficulties he has at last won the palm of victory—success rewards his efforts, while he has the right to regard his triumph as in no small degree the result of honest toil, for there is something Titanesque in his active industry. The amount of labour performed by Zola in the last ten years is almost fabulous, particularly when one contemplates the solidity of his work. More than twenty journals and reviews count him among their contributors.

ALBERT WOLFF.

THIS naturalised French journalist was born at Cologne on the last day of December, 1835, of German-Jewish parentage. After employment in a junior clerkship at Paris, he returned to Bonn University, relieving his grave study with comic drawing, some of which appeared in a "Humorous Trip along the Rhine." Giving up the pencil for the pen he turned to "manufacturing" children's and toy books in quantities for the Berlin printers. On returning to Paris, he became secretary to the elder Dumas, and contributed to the leading dailies, particularly the *Figaro*, to which he has most often been attached. To quiet the attacks on him at the Franco-German War, he became a French citizen. His theatrical pieces, like his articles, are ephemeral and unknown out of France.



JUSTINE MCCARTHY.



JOHN DILLON.



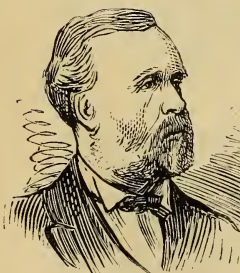
THOMAS SEXTON.



THE RIGHT HON. EARL SPENCER.



CHARLES STUART PARNELL.



T.D. SULLIVAN.



T.P. O'CONNOR.



J. BIGGAR.

THE LIVES OF Eminent Irish Politicians.

RICHARD LANE ALLMAN, M.P.,

BORN at Cork in 1813, is the son of James Clugstone Allman, Esq., of Bandon, in the County of Cork, by Sarah, daughter of Richard Lane, Esq., of Cork. He was educated at Belfast College. He is a magistrate for the County of Cork. He was elected for Bandon at the general election of 1880. In 1861 he married Frances, daughter of James Splaine, Esq., of Garrane, County Cork. He is a Liberal.

JOHN BARRY, M.P.,

VICE-PRESIDENT of the Home Rule Confederation (which, in conjunction with the late Mr. Isaac Butt, he established, and of which he was the first secretary), was born at Bannock, Wexford, in 1845, and married, in 1867, Mary, daughter of Mr. James O'Dwyer, of Lismore, Ireland. He was educated at Dunston, Northumberland. Mr. Barry is a Liberal, and in favour of the "restoration of legislative independence to Ireland," and "the establishment of a peasant proprietary." He was elected for Wexford County in April, 1880.

GEORGE DE LA POER BERESFORD, M.P.,

BORN in 1831, at Cloneruy, Co. Cavan, is the elder son of the Most Reverend Dr. Marcus Gervais Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Colonel Henry Peisley L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County. He was educated at Eton, and at University College, Oxford. He is a Conservative, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for his county, of which he was high sheriff in 1867. He was elected in October, 1875, for Armagh city, for which he has since sat. Mr. Beresford married, in 1860, Mary Annabella, daughter of the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, Rector of Bolton Percy, and Canon of York.

JOSEPH GILLIS BIGGAR, M.P.,

HAS sat for the County of Cavan since 1874, having unsuccessfully contested Londonderry City in November, 1872. He is the son of Mr. Joseph Biggar, merchant, of Belfast, by Isabella, daughter of Mr. William Houston, of Ballyearl, County Antrim. He was born at Belfast, 1828, and is unmarried. He was educated at Belfast Academy, and is engaged in trade as a provision merchant at Belfast, of which place he has been a Town Councillor since November, 1871, and Chairman of the Belfast Water Commissioners from August, 1869, to March, 1872. Mr. Biggar is a Liberal and a Home Ruler. At Waterford, in December, 1882, Mr. Biggar made a violent attack on Lord Spencer, and a prosecution was instituted, the defendant being committed for trial at the ensuing Waterford Assizes. He was allowed to find bail and give securities in small amounts for his appearance to take his trial; but nothing further was heard of the matter. Indeed, as was remarked at the time, "However much his remarks might have offended against the canons of political good taste, there was nothing in them to justify the interference of the law." He is well-known for his outspoken speeches in the House, and for his interruption of other speakers by his reckless remarks; and in a well-remembered action for breach of promise of marriage brought against him in the Courts, certainly no one indulged in heartier laughter than himself.

JOHN ALOYSIUS BLAKE, M.P.,

WAS born in 1826, at Waterford, and is a son of Andrew Blake, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Patrick Galway, Esq., of Waterford. Mr. Blake was educated at St. John's College, Waterford, and at the Government College, Pau, Basse Pyrenées. He is a magistrate for the City of Waterford, of which he was mayor for the years 1855-6-7. He was chairman of a Royal Commission on Sea and Oyster Fisheries, 1869, and was appointed in 1883 chairman of the Commission for Selecting Fishery Harbours in Ireland. He is a Home Ruler, and has had a long career in Parliament, having sat for Waterford City from April, 1857, to November, 1869, and for the County of Waterford from 1880. He is the author of several works, the most important being "The Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland," and "Defects in the Moral Treatment of Insanity in Public Asylums." Mr. Blake married, in 1874, Adelaide Mary, youngest daughter of Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., of Faithleggs, Co. Waterford, a deputy-lieutenant, and for some years M.P. for that county.

ROWLAND PONSONBY BLENNERHASSETT, M.P.,

WAS born at Kells, County Kerry, 1850, being the only son of Richard K. Blennerhassett, Esq., by Honoria, daughter of William Corrigal Ponsonby, Esq., of Crotto. He is cousin of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett,

the older member for the county. In 1876 he married Mary Beatrice, third daughter of Walter Armstrong, Esq. Mr. Blennerhassett was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Christ Church, Oxford; at the former he obtained first honours. In 1878 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He is a justice of the peace for Kerry, a Liberal, in favour of Home Rule and was elected for Kerry in February, 1872.

SIR ROWLAND BLENNERHASSETT, BART., M.P.,

IS the only son of Sir John Arthur Blennerhassett, and Sarah, daughter of John Mahoney, Esq., of Blennerville. He was born September 5th, 1839. He is a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the County of Kerry, and in 1866 served the office of high sheriff. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1849, and in 1870 married Countess Charlotte de Leyden, only daughter of the Count de Leyden. He was member for Galway from 1865 to 1874; and in 1882 was elected for County Kerry. He is a Home Ruler. In a speech, reported in the *Irish World*, he said:—"It is time that we declared everywhere that the land belongs to the whole people, and that we refuse to support any measures which do not recognise the right of the labourers and artisans to their native soil as completely as that of the farmers. To make the land the common property of the whole people is the only thing worth struggling for. It is necessary to base the fight upon the true principle of naturalizing the whole soil of the country, the town lands as well as the agricultural lands, by taking rent from those who now appropriate it, and applying it to such uses as are for the common benefit of the whole people."

MAURICE BROOKS, M.P.,

BORN in 1823, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Brooks, of Abbey Street, Dublin. He is a merchant in Dublin and London, and a window-glass manufacturer at Walsall. He is a Liberal, a supporter of the movement for Home Rule for Ireland, and has sat for the City of Dublin since February, 1874. He is a magistrate for Dublin, and was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin 1873-74. Mr. Brooks has twice married: first, in 1847, Hannah Maria, daughter of the late Mr. James Rose, of Burford, Worcestershire (who died January, 1873); secondly, in 1875, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Robert McDowell, Esq., of Belfast.

SIR HENRY HERVEY BRUCE, BART., M.P.,

WAS born September 22nd, 1820, at Down Hill, near Coleraine. He is the eldest son of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce (second baronet), by Ellen, younger daughter of the late Robert Hesketh Bramford-Hesketh,

Esq., of Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the 1st Life Guards, as a cornet, in May, 1840, serving until September, 1841. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Londonderry, and served the office of high sheriff for that county in 1846. He is a Conservative, and unsuccessfully contested Londonderry County in March, 1857. He sat for Coleraine from February, 1862, to February, 1874, when he contested it unsuccessfully, but was re-elected in April, 1880. Mr. Bruce married, in 1842, Mary Anne Margaret, only daughter of Sir Juckes G. J. Clifton, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Nottingham.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH, M.P.,

WAS born in Park Lane in 1852. He is the eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, by Mary Cornelia, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Edwards, Bart. Viscount Castlereagh is a Conservative, but unpledged as to the Home Rule question. He unsuccessfully contested South Durham in February, 1874, and Montgomery in May, 1877, but was elected for County Down in May, 1878, for which he has since sat. His lordship married, in 1875, Lady Theresa Susey Helen, daughter of the nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury.

JAMES CHAINE, M.P.,

WAS born at Ballycraigie in 1841, a son of James Chainé, Esq., of Ballycraigie, County of Antrim, by Maria Augusta, daughter of F. Whittle, Esq., of the County of Antrim. He was educated at Blackheath Proprietary School, is a magistrate of his county, and a Conservative in politics. He was elected for the County of Antrim in February, 1874, for which place he has since sat. Mr. Chainé married, in 1863, Henrietta, daughter of C. A. Creery, Esq., of Newcastle, Co. Down.

MAXWELL CHARLES CLOSE, M.P.,

BORN in 1827, is the eldest son of Colonel Close, of Drumbanagher, Co. Armagh, by Anna Elizabeth, sister of the first Lord Lurgan. Educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, he graduated B.A. in 1849, and M.A. in 1856. He is a deputy-lieutenant for Armagh, of which county he was high sheriff in 1854. He is a Conservative, and sat for the County of Armagh from 1857 to 1864, for which county he was re-elected in February, 1874. Mr. Close married, in 1852, Catherine, daughter of Henry Close, Esq., of Newtown Park, Co. Dublin.

VISCOUNT COLE, M.P.,

THE eldest son of the Earl of Enniskillen, by his first wife, Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Archibald Casamajor, Esq., was born in Mount Street, London, in 1845. He was educated at Eton, and appointed ensign in the Rifle Brigade in 1865, but retired from the army in 1868. He was high sheriff for the county of Fermanagh in 1870, for which county he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. He has sat for Enniskillen in the Conservative interest since April, 1880. His lordship married, in 1869, Charlotte Marion, daughter of the late Douglas Baird, Esq., of Closeburn, Scotland.

DAVID LA TOUCHE COLTHURST, M.P.,

THE third son of Sir Nicholas Colthurst, fourth Baronet, by Elizabeth, third daughter of Colonel George Vesey, of Lucan House, County Dublin, was born at Lucan in 1828. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Army in 1847, serving in the 17th Foot in the Crimea and at Sebastopol. After commanding the 20th Foot for three years, he retired as lieutenant-colonel in 1872. He has sat as member for County of Cork, in the Liberal interest, since February, 1879. He is a Home Ruler, and in favour of denominational education.

JOHN DALY, M.P.,

WAS born in 1834, at Cork. He is the son of the late John Daly, by Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles O'Connell, of Cork. Mr. Daly was educated at Clongowes College, Co. Kildare. He is a merchant, and an alderman of Cork, of which city he, for two consecutive years, 1871-3, served the office of mayor. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a magistrate for the County and City of Cork. Mr. Daly has sat as member for Cork since April, 1880, though he unsuccessfully contested Tralee in February, 1874, and Cork in June, 1876. He professes to be a Liberal, in favour of "a peasant proprietary," and Home Rule for Ireland, "believing self-government to be indispensable to a healthy national life."

MICHAEL DAVITT,

THE practical organizer and founder of the Irish Land League, is the son of an evicted Irish tenant. He has worked as a factory boy in Lancashire, and lost his arm by a machine accident. When a young

man he joined the Fenian movement, was in 1867 arrested, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. In 1879 he was let out on ticket-of-leave. While in prison he thought very seriously of the state of his native country, reconsidered some of his previous opinions, and arrived at the conclusion that, if the condition of things was to be improved, it was by constitutional agitation and not by violence. He visited America, and while there thought out a scheme of land organization, returning to Ireland with the intention of devoting himself to the task of making his plans known, and if possible securing a practical result. He arranged meetings in various parts of the country, and the new scheme found wide acceptance among the tenant-farmers. In October, 1879, as a result mainly of his efforts, the Irish National Land League was formed.

Mr. Davitt spoke strongly against all forms of outrage, and urged again and again that violence would only damage the cause. In January, 1881, he made a speech at Kilbrin, near Kanturk, in which he thanked God that the evil genius which had been playing the game of the landlords in the ranks of the people, had been flung back into their own councils, and was now precipitating their cause upon inevitable destruction. He rejoiced to behold the Samson of Irish landlordism, shorn of his locks by the Land League, pulling down the pillars of the constitution in its blind fury. He bade his hearers remember that no great movement ever triumphed in Ireland or elsewhere without numbers having to suffer for their devotion to the cause of justice and reason. "But glorious indeed will be our victory, and high in the estimation of mankind will our grand old fatherland stand, if we can so curb our passions and control our actions in this struggle for free laws as to march to success through privation and danger without resorting to the wild justice of revenge, or being guilty of anything which could sully the character of a brave and Christian people."

Mr. Davitt again incurred the penalty of penal servitude. Early in 1882, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, having resigned his seat for Meath, in consequence of the state of his health, Davitt was proposed and elected, without opposition. He was not, of course, allowed to take his seat. The Solicitor-General showed that as Davitt was a convicted felon, working out his sentence in Portland Prison at the time of the election, he was by that fact disqualified. He was discharged from penal servitude after what is known as the "Kilmainham Treaty," in April, 1882. The first use made by Michael Davitt of his liberty under a renewed ticket-of-leave was to repudiate all terms and all concession short of the destruction of landlordism in Ireland.

A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* says, "Michael Davitt, not Mr. Parnell, is the true author of the Land League, and the real expositor of its policy and designs; and Michael Davitt is a convicted political character of the most dangerous type." In the same article is this passage:—"We are indebted to Michael Davitt, who is at once the ablest and the most outspoken of the Irish party, for the clearest statement of what is meant by the land question, and the abolition of landlordism by the Land League. He would transfer private property in land to the State, which should partially compensate the former pro-

prietor, and receive an abated rent from the occupiers of the soil. There is nothing original in his calculations; they are simply a new version of the resolution adopted by the Congress of the *International*, held at Bale, in 1869, which declares that 'society has the right to abolish individual property in the soil, and to bring back the land to the community.' This is called 'collectivism' by the Socialist writers, whatever that may mean. It is strange that Michael Davitt, who abhors the authority of the State under which he was born, should propose to augment the power of that State a hundredfold by making it the sole lord of the soil, and enabling it to draw rent from the labour of the people, especially after they have been told to pay no rent at all. The system is absolutely destructive of the principle of inheritance and the accumulation of capital, and it is, in truth, a return to barbarism. Lastly, if this state of things were applicable to property in land, which means simply capital invested in the soil, it is equally applicable to capital invested in factories, or machinery, in mines, in railroads, and in trade. It is, in fact, as the Internationalists put it, the abolition of property and total subversion of society, for what is good for one class is good for another. The wild and nonsensical theories of Marx and Proudhon have thus become Irish ideas. These, however, are Davitt's views, and we are not surprised that he desires to obtain an independent Irish Parliament in order to carry them into execution, for they could not find much encouragement at Westminster. It is useful to know beyond the possibility of doubt what these men are aiming at, and what an Irish Parliament would be expected to do."

In December, 1882, Mr. Davitt was summoned to the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, together with Mr. Healy, M.P., to answer for speeches they had delivered which appeared calculated to disturb the peace of the country, and to give sureties for further good behaviour, or else go to prison. Davitt succeeded in obtaining a postponement of the case for ten days, and he also elicited from the Attorney-General the fact that the prosecution was established under statutes of Charles I. In the following January the two defendants, refusing to find securities, were committed to prison for six months, but were released at the end of four months.

In December, 1884, Mr. Davitt published two volumes relating his personal experiences, entitled, "Leaves from a Prison Diary; or, Lectures to a Solitary Audience."

CHARLES DAWSON, M.P.,

BORN at Limerick, in 1842, is the son of Michael Dawson, Esq., of Limerick. He was educated at "The Catholic University" of Ireland. He married, in 1873, the daughter of William Carroll, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, at Limerick. He is a town councillor of the City of Dublin, was high sheriff of Limerick in 1876-77, and mayor of Dublin for 1882. Mr. Dawson is a Liberal, in favour of

“a government in Ireland, administered by Irishmen,” and was elected for the Borough of Carlow in April, 1880. He has written several pamphlets on education, and contributed articles on the Franchise to the *Fortnightly Review*.

JOHN DILLON, ESQ.,

WAS born in the County of Dublin, in 1851, being the son of the late John Blake Dillon, Esq., of Dublin, barrister-at-law (who represented Tipperary from July, 1865, until his death in October, 1866), by Adelaide, daughter of William Francis Hart, Esq., of Dublin. Mr. Dillon, senior, took an active part in the National Movement of 1848, and cherished the idea of effecting a lasting union between the representatives of Irish Nationalism and the leaders of the English Liberal Party. Mr. Dillon was educated at the Catholic University, Dublin, and is a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons, Ireland. He sat as member for Tipperary from April, 1880, to March, 1883, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He is a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule.

At a meeting in Kildare in August, 1880, Mr. Dillon made a speech in which he advised Boycotting, calling upon the young farmers in Ireland to defend Leaguers threatened with eviction. He said “he looked forward to the time when there would be three hundred thousand men enrolled in the ranks of the Land League; and when that time came, if the landlords still refused justice, the word would be given for a general strike all over the country against rent, and then all the armies in England would not levy rent in that country. . . . In Parliament they could obstruct, and outside of it they could set the people free to drill and organise themselves; and they would show that every man in Ireland had a right to a rifle, if he liked to have a rifle.” On the 17th of August this speech came before the House of Commons, Sir Walter Bartellot asking the Chief Secretary if his attention had been called to it. Mr. Forster replied that he considered the speech both wicked and cowardly; but added that he declined to prosecute Mr. Dillon for delivering it. Mr. Dillon immediately returned to England, and on the following Monday, August 23rd, moved the adjournment of the House, in order to reply to Mr. Forster. “The manner of his speech,” we read, “was no less remarkable than its matter—quiet, perfectly self-possessed. With a low, passionless voice, and unmoved face, Mr. Dillon met the charge against him. He denied that his speech was wicked in advising the farmers of Ireland to resist an unjust law.”

In October, 1881, Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Leeds, denounced Mr. Parnell, and said that Mr. Dillon was an honourable contrast to his leader. Mr. Dillon scornfully rejected the compliment, and joined Mr. Parnell in fierce denunciations of the Premier. A few days afterwards, he was, with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, and others, arrested in Dublin, and taken to Kilmainham gaol.

At the beginning of 1882, the corporation of Dublin, on the motion of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. Dillon, who was then in Kilmainham gaol; and the Lord Lieutenant was requested to permit him to attend at the City Hall to receive the freedom, but, as might have been anticipated, the request was refused. Cork and other places followed the example of Dublin in conferring the freedom on Mr. Dillon. On the 16th of August, Mr. Dillon being able to attend, the freedom of Dublin was formally conferred.

After the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, in Phoenix Park, on the 6th of May, 1882, Mr. Dillon, in conjunction with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt, at once issued an address to the Irish people and to the world, expressing their horror and despair at the shameful crime which had brought disgrace upon their country. The manifesto concluded, "We feel that no act has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles for social and political rights of the past fifty years that has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that, until the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice, that stain will sully our country's name."

On the 24th of May, 1882, in the course of the debate on the motion for going into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, Mr. Dillon explained, "with cynical frankness," the programme of the Irreconcilable section of the Irish party. He said that neither he nor his friends thought that the settlement of the arrears of rent would be a complete settlement of the land question; but the Land League would have been able to bring the question to a satisfactory settlement in a few years if the Government had acted as they wanted it to do. The Land League desired to conduct this movement without outrage. He had never denounced outrages in Ireland, and never would till the House denounced evictions; but he had earnestly endeavoured to show the people of Ireland that their own interests—both as regards their own reputation in the sight of the world, and the protection of their rights and the future of the country—distinctly lay in putting a stop to outrage. One of the means he relied upon to prevent murder in Ireland was open combination and the rough process they called Boycotting. He was not ashamed to tell the House that he had advocated Boycotting in Ireland, as that would be more effective than murder or outrage. The Irish people had been taught that if they submitted to law and order they would be swept away like flies from the face of the country. When this lesson had entered into the heart of the people coercion was powerless. The question came to be whether they should have a secret combination to murder, or an open combination to Boycott? If he were an Englishman, and in a free country, he might denounce Boycotting. No one would introduce any such law into England; but if they lived in a mining town in Australia or California, they would be glad to welcome it. Boycotting, like lynch law, was an unwilling means forced upon the people because the Government refused them protection. If the Government had refused to give another Coercion Act the landlords would have been glad to come to terms, and have accepted twenty years' purchase for their estates. Now they would ask twenty-six or twenty-seven. The outcome would be that the tenantry

would not buy, and the long war would go on, with occasional horrible outrages and secret combination, till the Bill had come to a close, when the Land League would spring up again, and they would again be face to face with the same land movement. The landlords would find then that they would not get more than ten years' purchase. If they had to pass through a horrible period of outrage, when Captain Moonlight would take the place of the Land League, in spite of Coercion Acts, then another movement would arise, based upon a much more advanced platform.

In replying to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Gladstone described his speech as "heart-breaking." Mr. Dillon, he said, was the apostle of a creed of force and oppression which tended to the destruction of all liberty, and to the erection of a despotism differing from every other despotism, as being more detached from all law, tradition, and restraint.

Early in March, 1883, Mr. Dillon resigned his seat in Parliament. A writer of the time describes him as a striking figure in the House. Mr. Dillon's appearance singled him out at once, whether on the back benches of the House of Commons or on the crowded platform of an Irish meeting, as a man remarkable among his fellows. His grave, melancholy face and intensely dark hair and eyes gave him a curiously Spanish air, more appropriate to those stately faces that smile from the canvases of Velasquez in the great gallery of Madrid than to a nineteenth century member for Tipperary. He was one of the few followers of Mr. Parnell whose appearance in any sense corresponded to the ideal picture of a member of a revolutionary party. Those who had watched him in the House of Commons felt instinctively that he would have found more fitting surroundings in some Jacobite Convention, or Committee of Public Safety, of the year 1793. He was, at the time of his resignation, in bad health, and went, to recruit his strength, on visits to Colorado and Italy.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, K.C.M.G.,

WAS born in 1816, in Monaghan, and is descended from a long line of scholars and ecclesiastics of eminence. His father was a farmer in the county of Monaghan. He was educated at the Belfast Institution. He is, as far as Ireland is concerned, a politician of the past rather than of the present; but in his early days he exercised a very great influence. Mr. Duffy commenced his literary and political career at a very early age. At the age of twenty he was sub-editor of the *Dublin Morning Register*, and shortly afterwards became editor of an important journal in Belfast. Returning to Dublin, in 1842, he established the *Nation*, having for his coadjutors Thomas Davis and John Dillon. The *Nation* was known as the organ of the Young Ireland Party, whose fervent desire was legislative independence. But, besides the political influence of the *Nation*, it gained a large

circulation, socially, by the contributions of Mr. Duffy, under the title of "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," which subsequently, in a collected form, has run through forty editions. Mr. Duffy, together with Mr. O'Connell, was in 1844, convicted of sedition; a conviction which was set aside on appeal by the House of Lords. A quarrel with the Young Ireland Party by both these leaders was followed by the establishment of the Irish Confederation. In 1845 Mr. Duffy was called to the Bar in Ireland, but did not practise. He was again tried, in 1848, with Mr. O'Brien and other leaders of that body for treason-felony, but, although there were four indictments against them, there was no conviction. The *Nation*, having been suppressed, was then revived, and Mr. Duffy was, in July, 1852, returned for New Ross, where he defeated Sir Thomas Redington, who had been Under-Secretary for Ireland at the time of Mr. Duffy's prosecution for treason-felony. He was a prominent founder of the Tenant League, and of the Independent Irish Party in the House of Commons. The split in that party, however, in the year 1856, led to the resignation of his seat in Parliament, when he emigrated to Melbourne. He arrived at Port Philip early in 1865, was welcomed warmly, and at a banquet given in his honour at Melbourne, February 4th of that year, he made use of the expression so often quoted for and against him: "I am an Irish rebel to the backbone and spinal marrow." In compliance with a pressing invitation, Mr. Duffy visited Sydney, where, on the 11th of March, a banquet was given in his honour. His friends in Victoria presented him with a freehold estate, in order to qualify him for a seat in the Legislative Council. The diggers of Ballarat pledged themselves to give an ounce of gold each. He practised for some time at the Bar, but again the fascination of politics drew him aside, and in 1857, the first administration under responsible government in Victoria being established, he accepted the appointment of Minister of Public Lands and Works. He then returned home, but after two years re-entered Parliament in Victoria, and in 1871 became Prime Minister. In the same year he was chairman of a conference of Cabinet Ministers from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, to procure the right of complete intercolonial legislation for those colonies, which they now possess. Suffering a Parliamentary defeat in June, 1872, he resigned office, having in vain sought a dissolution at the hands of Viscount Canterbury, the governor of Victoria. He was offered a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which he refused, accepting subsequently the honour of knighthood, to which he was gazetted May 31st, 1873. After again visiting Europe for two years he returned to Victoria at the beginning of 1876, when he was again elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. On the meeting of a new Parliament, in May, 1877, he was unanimously elected Speaker, and in the same year was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Charles Duffy has published, besides the "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," "Young Ireland: a Fragment of Irish History, 1840-50," and "Four Years of Irish History, 1845-49." He is chairman of the National Gallery of Victoria, and has devoted himself to all projects for the encouragement of industrial enterprise, literature, and the fine arts in the country of his adoption. Sir Charles has been three times married: first, in 1842, to Emily, daughter of Francis

McLaughlin, Esq., merchant, of Belfast; secondly, in 1846, to Susan, daughter of Philip Hughes, Esq., of Newry, merchant; and thirdly, in 1881, to Louise, daughter of George Hall, Esq., of Rockferry, Cheshire.

SIR JOHN JAMES ENNIS, M.P.,

BORN in Dublin in 1842, is the eldest son of the late Sir John Ennis, Bart. (who sat for Athlone from 1857, to July, 1865), by Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late David Henry, of Dublin, Esq. He was educated at Oscott, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Westmeath, for which he was High Sheriff in 1866. He sat for Athlone, in the Liberal interest, from December, 1868, to February, 1874, when he polled the same number of votes as his opponent, who, on petition, obtained the seat. He was re-elected at the general election of 1880, beating his opponent, Mr. Shiel, a Home Ruler, by only one vote. Thus his election experiences have been of rather a peculiar kind.

WILLIAM EWART, M.P.,

WAS born in 1817 at Belfast. He is a son of the late Alderman William Ewart, of Sydenham Park, County Down, and was educated at Belfast Academy. He is a merchant and manufacturer in his native town, of which he is an alderman and magistrate, and he is also a magistrate for the County of Antrim. He married, in 1840, Isabella, daughter of the late Lavens Mathewson, Esq., of Newtown Stewart, County Tyrone. Mr. Ewart was mayor of Belfast in 1859 and in 1860, and was one of the deputies for the arrangement of a treaty of commerce with France in 1864. He is a Conservative in politics, and has sat as member for Belfast since March, 1878.

CHARLES JOSEPH FAY, M.P.,

BORN at Cootehill, County Cavan, in 1842, is the son of Thomas Fay, Esq., of Faybrook, County Cavan, by Mary Herbert, daughter of P. Maccabe, Esq. He was educated at Clongowes Wood and at Castleknock; was admitted a solicitor in 1866, when he gained first honours at the final examination. In 1870 he married Susan, daughter of the late James Fay, Esq., of Moyne Hall, County Cavan. He is a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule. He was elected in 1874 for the County Cavan, for which he has since sat.

JOHN GIVAN, ESQ.,

LATE member for Monaghan, was born at Castlecaulfield in 1837. He is the son of the late John Givan, Esq., of Castlecaulfield, County

Tyrone, linen manufacturer, and a magistrate for that county, by Margaretta, daughter of Mr. James Macdonald. He was admitted a solicitor in Ireland in 1870, and married, first, Eliza, daughter of Samuel Hopper, Esq., of Crewe, County Tyrone; and, secondly, Araminta Read, daughter of James S. Ross, Esq., of Liscarnay, Monaghan. He was first elected for Monaghan in April, 1880, entering Parliament as the exponent of what are called advanced views, in favour of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, the reformer of the Grand Jury Laws, and the establishment of elective county boards. He is a magistrate and chairman of Town Commissioners of Aughnacloy, County Tyrone. Mr. Givan retired from his seat as member for Monaghan on being appointed Crown Solicitor for Meath and Kildare.

EDMUND DWYER GRAY, M.P.,

WAS born in Dublin in 1845, being the son of the late Mr. John Gray, of Charleville House, County Dublin (who sat for Kilkenny from 1865 till his death in 1875), by Anna, daughter of the late James Dwyer, Esq. Mr. Gray is a newspaper proprietor in Dublin, and owner of the *Freeman's Journal*, which he inherited from his father. He was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1880, and was nominated a second time for 1881, but declined the office. In 1882 he was high sheriff for the City of Dublin. He is of advanced politics and a Home Ruler. He was elected for Carlow County in April, 1880, having sat for Tipperary from May, 1877, to the dissolution in that year, and unsuccessfully contested Kilkenny City in April, 1875. He married, in 1869, Caroline, daughter of Major Archibald Chisholm, and his wife, the celebrated Caroline Chisholm, "the Emigrant's Friend."

THOMAS GREER, M.P.,

WAS born in 1837, at Sydney Place, County Cork, and is the son of Alfred Greer, Esq., of Dripley House, County Cork, by Helena, daughter of Joshua Carroll, Esq., of Sydney Place, County Cork. He was educated at a private school at Clifton. He is a magistrate for the County of Antrim and for Carrickfergus. He was high sheriff for the latter town in 1870, and high sheriff for the County of Tyrone in 1876. Mr. Greer is a Conservative, and has sat in Parliament as member for Carrickfergus since his election in April, 1880. He married, in 1864, Margaret, only daughter of the late John Owden, Esq., of Sea Park, Carrickfergus. Mr. Greer is a Fellow of the Geographical Society, and is a member of other learned societies, and chairman of the commercial company of Richardson, Sons, and Owden, and of the Bessbrook Spinning Company.

ION TRANT HAMILTON, M.P.,

BORN in 1839, is a son of James Hans Hamilton, Esq., who represented Dublin County from 1842 to 1863, by Caroline, daughter of John Trant, Esq., of Dovea, Tipperary. He is also the grandson of Hans Hamilton, Esq., who sat for Dublin County for thirty years. Mr. Hamilton was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and has sat for Dublin County in the Conservative interest since April, 1863. He married, in 1877, Victoria Alexandrina, daughter of the late Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley. He is a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the County of Dublin.

TIMOTHY MICHAEL HEALY, M.P.,

SON of Mr. Maurice Healy, of Bantry, County Cork, was born in 1855. When only sixteen years old he came to England to seek his fortune. He had received very little scholastic education, but remedied his deficiencies by hard study, mastering the French and German languages and the art of phonography, his knowledge of which procured him a situation at Newcastle as shorthand clerk in the office of the superintendent of the North-Eastern Railway. He afterwards obtained an appointment in London as confidential clerk in a floorcloth manufactory; and began to contribute to the Irish journal, the *Nation*, as London correspondent. This position introduced him to Mr. Parnell, whom, in 1879, he accompanied to America. He was now introduced to active political life, and the Irish Nationalist party obtained a recruit of no ordinary energy. In November, 1880, he was elected for the Borough of Wexford; and in June, 1883, having resigned his former seat, was elected for Monaghan County: In the spring of that year he was, with Mr. Davitt and Mr. Quinn, as secretary of the National League, committed to prison for six months for speeches made in the previous December. A writer in the *Annual Register* says:—"Mr. Healy, although one of the most popular of the Parnellite party in Ireland, was one of the few leading Nationalist members who had not suffered imprisonment for his opinions. It was dramatically the one thing wanting to his career, and the temporary inconvenience of six months' seclusion was but a trifle in contrast with the increase of influence and authority that was certain to accompany it. The necessary intercourse caused by common imprisonment between Mr. Davitt and one of the ablest of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants was in itself enough to solder close the true power in the National party. In the excitement and enthusiasm caused by the imprisonment, all sordid differences were forgotten. In making an example of him the Executive only succeeded in raising Mr. Healy to the first rank among the politicians of the Parnellite party." Mr. Healy was allowed to leave Richmond Prison after serving four out of the six months of imprisonment ordered in the sentence. A month later he was elected for Monaghan, one of the strongholds of Ulster. The writer we have just quoted says:—"Six months earlier, any one who should have said that it would be possible

for a Parnellite politician to represent an Ulster county would have been laughed at heartily for his folly; but the seemingly impossible had come to pass." Accompanied by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Healy went through the County Monaghan, speaking almost exclusively on the Land Question, and keeping Home Rule theories in the background—a judicious reserve considering the opinions of most of the residents in that locality." Mr. Healy was credited with a more complete knowledge of the working of the Land Act than any other member of the House except Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Law, who, as Irish Attorney-General, had drafted the Act.

In the early part of the year 1883, the Pope sent an angry letter from Rome to the Irish bishops, censuring the conduct of some of the priests in favouring the National movement. It did not come directly from the Pope, but was signed (no doubt with his full authority) by Cardinal Simeoni, prefect, and Monsignor Domenico Jacobini, secretary of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide. To this rescript the leading men of the Nationalist party replied in the most energetic terms; and Mr. Healy, writing from Richmond Prison, bitterly and even fiercely appealed to the national feeling against what he declared to be "the English conspiracy at the Vatican."

On the discussion of the vote for the Lord Lieutenant's household, in August, 1883, he denounced the Castle administratives and the Chief Secretary (Mr. Trevelyan) in very strong language. He said:—"There was a conspiracy of silence both in the English press and on the Treasury bench in regard to all Irish grievances. There was a desire to 'cushion' everything. The Chief Secretary had made his defence, and he would, if he had been in office in Cromwell's time, have got up and defended with just as much *à plomb* the spitting of Irish babes upon English bayonets. The right honourable gentleman wanted them to fight in velvet in that House, but when they got over to Ireland they found the prison cell ready for them. When Irish members spoke their full mind the plank-bed was the reward of their fulness of spirit. This was a question of life and death. It was a struggle of the Irish people fought out in that House as their forefathers fought it out in different circumstances. It was ridiculous to imagine that they could import into that House refinements and delicacies of speech. It was as much a war now between the two countries as ever it was. The Irish members were the exponents of the state of feeling which existed in Ireland, and which inspired the great mass of the people of Ireland with hatred and contempt of her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Healy prepared a Bill, which, in his enforced absence was introduced by Mr. Barry, for the constitution of county courts in each county of Ireland. It was lost by 231 votes against 58.



MITCHELL HENRY, M.P.

WAS born at Ardwick, near Manchester, in 1826. He is the son of the late Alexander Henry, Esq. (who sat for South Lancashire before its division), by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Brush, Esq., of Willow Bank,

Co. Down. Educated privately, and at University College, London, Mr. Henry commenced practice as a Consulting Surgeon in 1848, and became Surgeon and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence to the Middlesex Hospital, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and of several learned societies, during which time he contributed several medical papers to scientific journals. In 1862, he quitted the medical profession and became partner in the mercantile firm of Messrs. A. and S. Henry and Co., of Manchester, Huddersfield, &c. Mr. Henry is a magistrate for the County of Galway, and for Middlesex and Westminster; and is also a deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex. He unsuccessfully contested Woodstock in July, 1865, and Manchester in 1868. He was elected for Galway in February, 1871, and has sat for that county up to the present time. He is a pronounced Home Ruler, and in favour of local self-government in all parts of the United Kingdom. He married Margaret (who died in 1874), daughter of George Vaughan, Esq., of Quilly House, Dromore.



RICHARD LALOR, M.P.,

IS a son of the late Patrick Lalor, Esq., of Tenakill, who represented Queen's County from 1832 to 1835. He was born in 1823. He was educated privately, and is a civil engineer and tenant farmer. At the general election of April, 1880, he was returned for Queen's County. He is a Home Ruler and supporter of "Irish Nationalism." In 1852 he married Margaret, daughter of Michael Danne, Esq., of Morenbrath, Queen's County.



JAMES LEAHY, M.P.,

ELECTED for Kildare County, April, 1880, was born in 1822. He is the son of the late Daniel Leahy, Esq., of Templemore, Tipperary. He is a tenant farmer, and a Liberal in politics. In 1850 he married, Julia, daughter of John Mulhell, Esq.



EDMUND LEAMY, M.P.

FOR Waterford City, was born in 1848, and is the son of James Leamy, Esq., of Waterford. He was educated at St. John's College, Waterford, and the University High School of the same city; and was admitted a solicitor in 1878. At the general election of April, 1880, he was returned as a Home Ruler.



THOMAS LEA, M.P.

FOR Donegal, was born in 1841, at The Larches, Kiddyminster. He is the son of the late George B. Lea, Esq., of that place, by

Emma, daughter of — Harris, Esq., of Oaklands, Dursley, Gloucestershire. Mr. Lea is a magistrate for Worcestershire, and a merchant and manufacturer at Kidderminster. He sat for Kidderminster from December, 1868, to February, 1874, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. He also unsuccessfully contested Donegal, in December, 1876, but was returned for that place in 1879, and has since retained his seat. He is a Liberal. He married, in 1864, Louisa, daughter of W. Birch, Esq., of Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent.

CHARLES EDWARD LEWIS, M.P.,

WAS born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1825, the third son of the late Rev. George William Lewis, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, by Caroline, daughter of Matthew Concanon, Esq. Having been educated privately, and at St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, he was admitted a solicitor in January, 1847, and practised for some time as head of the firm of Lewis, Munns, and Longden, in the Old Jewry, London. He has altogether retired from legal practice, but is still a member of the Executive Committee of the London and Provincial Law Association. Mr. Lewis has also devoted himself to literature, and, among other things, is the author of several useful legal handbooks. In politics he professes himself a moderate Conservative, and opposed to Irish national education being made denominational. He has sat for Londonderry City since 1872. In 1850 he married Isabella, daughter of the late R. A. Ellison, Esq., a British merchant. He is a magistrate for the County of Derry, and a director of the London and Provincial Bank, and other financial associations.

ROBERT DYER LYONS, M.P.,

WAS born at Glanmire, Cork, in 1826. He is a son of Sir William Lyons, mayor and high sheriff of Cork, by Harriet, daughter of Spencer Dyer, Esq., of Kensale. He was educated at Messrs. Hamblin and Parker's school, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.B. in 1848. Mr. Lyons is a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Ireland; is Physician to the Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals, Dublin; Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Catholic University, Ireland; a Senator of the Royal University of Ireland, and a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration; and was Pathologist-in-Chief to the Army in the Crimea in 1855-56, and commissioner to Portugal in the yellow fever epidemic in 1857. He is the author of several interesting medical official reports, including a "Report on the Diseases of the Army in the Crimea," and "Treatises on Fevers," "Hospital Practice," &c. In politics he is a Liberal, but is independent, and not pledged as to Home Rule for Ireland. He is, however, in favour of the creation of a peasant proprietary by

the aid of State loans, of the reform of the Grand Jury Laws, &c. He has sat for Dublin City since April, 1880. He married, in 1856, Maria, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. David R. Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

JAMES PATRICK O'GORMAN MAHON, M.P.,

COMMONLY called The O'Gorman Mahon, was born in the County of Clare, in 1803, being the eldest son of the late Patrick Mahon, Esq., by Barbara, only daughter of The O'Gorman, deceased. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking the degree of M.A. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the County of Clare, and in 1834 was called to the Bar in Ireland, but has never practised. In politics he is a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. He was returned for Clare in 1830-31, but only for a short time, as he was unseated on petition. In August, 1847, he was returned for Ennis, for which place he sat until July, 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. He has sat for Clare since May, 1879. The O'Gorman Mahon married Christina Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of John O'Brien, Esq., of Fitzwilliam Square.

Mr. Justin Huntley MacCarthy, in his interesting book, "England under Gladstone," describes the subject of our notice:—"One of the most remarkable figures in the ranks of the Irish party was Colonel The O'Gorman Mahon, whose handsome white-haired head, and tall form made him conspicuous in the House. The O'Gorman Mahon had played a prominent part in Irish politics long before most of his present colleagues were born. He had brought O'Connell forward at the time of the Clare election. He had been in Parliament some fifty years before his connection with Mr. Parnell's party. The intervening half-century he had spent in all parts of the world, soldiering, sailing, travelling, enjoying adventure for its own sake. He had taken a considerable share in making the history of one of the South American republics. Rumour said of him that at one time he was not merely Lord High Admiral of the fleet, and Generalissimo of the army, but actually Archbishop of the Church. The latter statement, however, must be regarded as the merest exaggeration. His friends were fond of rallying him on his supposed antiquity; but there was no young man in the Irish party, or indeed in the House of Commons, who carried his head more erect, or showed less evidence of the weight of years, than The O'Gorman Mahon."

EDWARD MULHALLEN MARUM, M.P.,

IS the eldest son of the late Richard C. Marum, Esq., of Aharney House, Queen's County, by Elizabeth Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Purcell Mulhallen, Esq., of Malcolmvile, Kilkenny. He was educated at Carlow College, and at the University of London, where he graduated M.A., and subsequently LL.B. He was called to the Irish

Bar in 1846, and is a magistrate for Kilkenny County and Queen's County. He was elected for Kilkenny in April, 1880. He is a Liberal and a member of the Home Rule League. He is the author of "Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland: its Cause and Cure," and "The Rights of Irish Tenants under the British Constitution to Fixity of Tenure Vindicated." Mr. Marum married, in 1861, Maryanne Josephine, daughter of the late John Brennan, Esq., of Woodview County, Kilkenny.

JAMES CARLILE M'COAN, M.P.,

IS a son of the late Mr. Clement M'Coan, of Dunlow, County Tyrone. He was born in 1829, and educated at Dungannon School and at the London University. In 1856 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. For several years he practised as a barrister at the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant, at Constantinople. There he established and edited the *Levant Herald*. He is the author of "Consular Jurisdiction in the Levant." He was elected, in the Liberal interest, for Wicklow at the general election in April, 1880. In 1857 he married Augusta, daughter of the late Mr. William Jenkyns, of Elgin, Scotland.

DONALD HORNE MACFARLANE, M.P.,

RETURNED for Carlow County in April, 1880, as a Home Ruler, is of Scotch descent, his father being the late Allan Macfarlane, Esq., a magistrate for Carthran, his mother a daughter of the late Major Horne of the same county. He was born in 1830, received a private education, and, in 1857, married Mary Isabella, daughter of the late Henry R. Bagshaw, Esq., Q.C.

EDWARD MACNAGHTEN, Q.C., M.P.,

BORN in 1830, is the second son of the late Sir Edward Workman Macnaghten (second baronet, who for some years sat for Antrim), by Mary, only daughter of Edward Gwatkin, Esq. Educated at Cambridge, he graduated B.A. in 1852, M.A. in 1855, and was formerly Fellow of Trinity College. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in January, 1857; was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1880, and was elected for Antrim in April of that year. He is in politics a firm Conservative; will uphold in its integrity the ancient custom of Ulster tenant right, and is in favour of the amendment of the Grand Jury Laws, so as to give the taxpayer a greater control over the imposition of taxation. Mr. Macnaghten married, in 1858, Frances Arabella, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Martin, formerly one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, ESQ., M.P.,

WAS born at Cork, in 1830. He is the son of the late Michael Francis McCarthy, of Cork, Esq. He was educated at a private school in his native city. He married, in 1855, Charlotte, daughter of W. G. Allman, of Bandon. Mr. McCarthy is a magistrate for the County of Cork, a Home Ruler, and Vice-President of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the House of Commons. He entered upon literary life, on the staff of a Liverpool paper, in 1853. In 1860 he reported in the Gallery of the House of Commons for the *Morning Star*, becoming foreign editor of that paper the following autumn, and chief editor in 1864. In 1868 he resigned this post, and for nearly three years travelled through the greater part of the United States. He is the author of the following novels :—"The Waterdale Neighbours," "My Enemy's Daughter," "Lady Judith," "A Fair Saxon," "Linley Rochford," "Dear Lady Disdain," "Misanthrope," "Donna Quixote," and "The Comet of a Season." He has also written "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays; "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," an account of the working of the Liquor Laws; "A History of Our Own Times," being an account of the principal events from the accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election, 1880; and "Epoch of Reform," the period between 1830 and 1850. He has also contributed to the *London Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Fortnightly*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and to several other English and American periodicals. He was elected member for Longford, Ireland, in 1879, and in 1880, both times unopposed, and has sat for Longford since his first election

SIR JOSEPH NEALE MCKENNA, M.P.,

BORN in Dublin, in 1819, is the eldest son of Michael McKenna, Esq., of Dublin, by Mary, eldest daughter of the late Oliver Plunket Gregan, Esq., of Dublin. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1848. He is a deputy-lieutenant of the County of Cork, and a magistrate for the County of Waterford. He is of Liberal politics, and a supporter of the Irish Home Rule League. He unsuccessfully contested New Ross in April, 1859, and again in May, 1863, and Tralee in February, 1865, but was returned for Youghal in July, 1865, and sat for that Borough until May, 1868, for which he was re-elected in February, 1874, and in April, 1880. He has twice married: in 1842, Esther Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Howe, Esq., of Dublin, and in 1880, Amelia Anne, only daughter of the late George Keats Brooks, Esq., and widow of Richard Warner Hole, Esq., of Quorndon, Leicestershire.

BERNARD CHARLES MOLLOY, M.P.,

BORN in 1842, is a son of the late Kedo Molloy, Esq., of Cornolare, King's County, by Maria Theresa, daughter of the late James Tracy Lynam, Esq., of King's County, and of Hawke House, Sunbury. Educated

at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire, and the University of France, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1872. Mr. Molloy has served in the French army, and is Private Chamberlain at the Court of the Vatican. He is a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. He unsuccessfully contested King's County in February, 1874, but was returned at the general election of April, 1880, and has since sat for that county.

JOHN PHILIP NOLAN, M.P.,

BORN in 1838, is the eldest son of John Nolan, Esq., of Ballinderry, County Galway, by Mary Anne, daughter of Walter Nolan, Esq., of Loughboy. Educated at Clongowes Wood, Stonyhurst College, and Trinity College, Dublin; also at the Staff College, and at the Advanced Class, Woolwich, he entered the Royal Artillery, as lieutenant, October, 1857, and became captain, September, 1869. He was elected for the County of Galway in February, 1872, but was subsequently unseated on petition, but he was again elected for that County in February, 1874, and has sat for Galway since that time. He is a Home Ruler, and in favour of a "Federal Parliament" in Dublin.

FRANCIS O'BEIRNE, M.P.,

IS the second son of the late Francis O'Beirne, Esq., of Jamestown Lodge, Co. Leitrim, by his marriage with Miss Winifred Nolan. Entering the army in 1857, he became captain of the 2nd Dragoon Guards in March, 1865, and served with that regiment in the Oude campaign of 1858-9. In February, 1874, he unsuccessfully contested Leitrim, for which he has sat since July, 1876. He is a Liberal, and an out-and-out Home Ruler, "being convinced that it is the only system of Government that can promote the happiness and develop the resources of the country."

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, M.P.,

HAS sat for Queen's County since April, 1880. He is a Liberal, in favour of Home Rule, and is an active member of the executive of the Home Rule body. For many years he held an appointment in the War Office. He is also a member of the Chelsea Vestry, and served on the Board of Guardians of that parish in 1879.

THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.,

WAS born in 1848, at Athlone, County Roscommon. He is a son of Thomas O'Connor, of Athlone, Esq., by Theresa, daughter of John Power, Esq., formerly of the 88th Connaught Rangers. He was educated

at the College of the Immaculate Conception, Athlone, and graduated B.A. and M.A. at Queen's College, Galway. Having adopted the profession of journalism, he attached himself to the Dublin Press, and in 1870 obtained an appointment on the *Daily Telegraph* and other London papers. He has been a considerable contributor in the way of tales, essays, &c., to the magazines, and in 1876 brought out "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography." He also edited a "Cabinet of Irish Literature." At the general election in 1880 he was elected for the town of Galway, and became an active and prominent member of Mr. Parnell's party. He was one of the executive of the Land League both in England and Ireland, and was, in 1883, elected President of the "Irish National League of Great Britain." He lectured in the United States in 1881 on the Irish cause in nearly all the great cities, raising a large sum of money for the League.

FRANK HUGH O'CAHAN O'DONNELL, M.P.,

WAS born in 1848 at Devonport, near Plymouth, being the son of Captain Bernard O'Donnell, of Carndonagh, Donegal, by Mary, daughter of William O'Cahan, Esq., of Ballybane, Galway. He was educated at St. Ignatius's College, Galway, and Queen's University, Ireland, where he graduated with first-class honours in 1868. He has sat for Dungarvan since June, 1877; but was an unsuccessful candidate for Galway in February, 1874; was elected on a vacancy March, 1874, but was unseated on petition in the May following. Mr. O'Donnell is Vice-President and Honorary Secretary of the "Irish Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain," and an avowed Democrat and Irish Nationalist. He is the author of "Mind Education in Ireland," "Features in Political Economy," &c. On the 5th of November, 1884, when, perhaps, influenced by the date, the atmosphere of Parliament was in rather an explosive condition, Mr. O'Donnell figured in an altercation with the Speaker, who had called him to order for introducing irrelevant matter into a debate on the second reading of the Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill. Mr. O'Donnell, instead of submitting to the Speaker's ruling, said, "I am absolutely convinced that I am bringing forward a legitimate argument in support of my plea, and I respectfully protest against your interference." The Speaker then desired him to resume his seat, but Mr. O'Donnell refused to do so, exclaiming, "I protest against this use of power to call on members to sit down when using legitimate arguments." The Speaker then "named" him, as disregarding the authority of the chair; and Mr. Gladstone moved "that Mr. O'Donnell be suspended from the service of the House." This was carried by 163 against 28; and on leaving the House, Mr. O'Donnell excitedly shouted to the Speaker, "You are playing your expected part."

DANIEL O'DONOGHUE, M.P.,

COMMONLY known as The O'Donoghue, is the only son of the late Charles O'Donoghue, of The Glens, by his marriage with Jane, daughter of John O'Connell, Esq., of Grena. He was elected for Tipperary in February, 1857, for which he sat until July, 1865, when he was elected for Tralee. He is a Liberal. He voted, in February, 1866, against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and in 1869 for the Dis-establishment of the Irish Church.

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN (ROSSA).

INVALIDATED M.P. for Tipperary, 1869, presents such a type of a certain class of malignant that his career will be instructive if given somewhat at large. Jeremiah O'Donovan assumed the distinguishing suffix of Rossa (*i.e.* of Ross) from his having been born about the year 1830 at Ross, County Cork. He left his native place and opened a shop at Skibbereen, where there was another person of the same name, and this led the hereafter Fenian leader to add to his. Not succeeding in business, O'Donovan afterwards quitted commercial for official life as a relieving officer in connection with the Bantry Union. Meanwhile Rossa had become known among his associates for ultra anti-English views, and in 1858, when Stephens was organising Fenianism, he founded at Skibbereen a so-called literary club, the "Phoenix National and Literary Society," in which he discovered ready to his hand the nucleus of a formidable branch, with wide influence over the South of Ireland, of the secret organisation he was trying to establish. Rossa was concerned in the foundation of that society, which was distinctly not literary, but seditious; it was composed chiefly of young clerks, who met at night to be drilled and militarily disciplined. On December 8th, 1858, several of these enthusiasts were arrested, O'Donovan Rossa being of the number. One of them only—Daniel O'Sullivan—was convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. He was defended by the late Lord O'Hagan, the rest pleaded guilty, and were liberated, to appear when called on. Rossa's promises of future good behaviour were immediately broken. No sooner was the Phoenix Society dissolved than he became deeply and notoriously involved in the Fenian conspiracy.

In his "Prison Life" he relates that about this time he was seeking to enter the bonds of holy wedlock for the third time, and found it hard to find a priest who would grant the necessary licence. O'Donovan resided at Dublin, and his intended bride at Clonakilty, where the ceremony was to be performed. The Dublin priest refused the licence, remarking—"I might hear your confessions; but I should ask you certain questions which you must answer, and which would make it impossible for me to give you the absolution." At Clonakilty he met

with the same difficulty. He went to confession to a Dominican friar, when the following conversation ensued: "Do you belong to any secret society?" "No." "Do you belong to any society in which you take an oath?" "I do." "What is the object of it?" "To free Ireland from British rule," "You must give it up," said the friar. "I must not," said Rossa; and he got the licence.

It was on November 28th, 1863, that the *Irish People*, the organ of Fenianism first appeared, its registered proprietor being Thomas Clarke Luby, and its publisher, Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa). It has been said of its policy that its grand idea was the same as that of Mr. Parnell's League, "the land for the people," with this difference: that the Fenians proposed the confiscation of the landlords' property after a revolution, and the Land Leaguers propose confiscation first and suggest revolution afterwards. In 1862 Rossa attracted public attention by a letter in the *Irishman* denouncing Mr. A. M. Sullivan as an informer, for which Mr. Sullivan claimed £1,000 damages, and obtained sixpence. Meanwhile the Fenian Confederacy was growing, nurtured largely by assistance from America, one of the most trusted agents between the Transatlantic and the home conspirators being O'Donovan Rossa. Then came the arrangements for the rising, the seizure of the *Irish People*, the arrest and trial of Rossa and his colleagues, on November 27th, 1865, by the special commission in Dublin. The event, following shortly on the escape of James Stephens, was the cause of great interest. For eight hours on one day the trial of O'Donovan Rossa went on. The two judges, with extraordinarily calm dignity and suavity of manner, tolerated the most flagrant abuse of the privileges extended to prisoners who defend themselves. Rude and ignorant exclamations constituted O'Donovan Rossa's defence whenever he ventured to rely on his own resources. He could not utter consecutively two sentences, and his cunning sought to hide his palpable deficiencies in this respect by the recourse which he frequently had to the files of the suppressed organ. Many of the extracts contained very strong and unmistakable expressions, which appeared to make his case much worse, and some of them would unquestionably have strengthened the case for the Crown if they had been included in the indictment. The prisoner, however, did not seem to recognise the injury he was doing to himself, and persevered, until Mr. Justice Keogh had to rule peremptorily that no further articles from the paper should be read unless they appeared in the indictment. The prisoner retorted upon the judge with an insolent demand that his ruling should be committed to paper, adding, "You rule one thing now, and another thing at another time," and likened him to Lord Norbury. Next the prisoner read a portion of an article which cast some reflections on Mr. Justice Keogh personally, and when he had concluded reading, he said, "Gentlemen, that article is in the indictment against me, and you all know that Judge Keogh is on the bench and about to try me. I will say no more. Let English law take its course." To the question whether he had any evidence the prisoner replied "No." Eventually the jury, having retired for two hours, handed down a verdict of guilty on all the counts. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed

upon him, O'Donovan began a violent tirade, in which he asserted that the Government had packed the jury, and otherwise so insulted the bench that he was stopped, though not before he had defied the judges to do their worst. Mr. Justice Keogh thereupon sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life. Preserving to the last his insolent demeanour, Rossa was forced from the dock by the police.

Of all the Fenian trials in Ireland, O'Rossa's was the most sensational, and excited the greatest interest, and the prisoner succeeded in making capital out of it. His sentence of penal servitude for life was cut short by the amnesty in 1869, and since then the principal interest in the conspirator's life has been in America. His friends have complained bitterly of the "severity" with which Rossa was treated in prison, and can find no better extenuation for his criminal incitements than to attribute his ravings to his prison sufferings. The unsophisticated truth is, that he was more like a querulous child than an educated man in prison, and the worst punishment inflicted upon him was due to a wanton outrage on the prison governor—of course but the instrument of the law, over whom he threw his dirty water with a torrent of fish-fag abuse only less foul.

Rossa's career in America may be briefly told. When he arrived in that country he was welcomed with immense enthusiasm, and a grand reception was accorded him at the Cooper Institute. He began business as an hotel-keeper, but this soon failed, and as a traffic agent his business success was similarly unfortunate since the passenger companies were unable to retain him as representative after his newspaper assured the readers that infernal machines were placed in the holds of the steamships. He was soon recognised by Kelly, the great Tammany leader, as a useful tool in a city where the Irish are more numerous than in Dublin. From that time Rossa's career has been more and more equivocal. For years he has apparently lived on the proceeds of funds for which he never fully accounted. In New York he was a well-known figure, orating before an excited Irish mob, baring his arms, and showing the scars he had received in British prisons. He was always claiming the credit of every dynamite outrage in this country. He did this when the explosions took place at the Tower and in the House of Commons. As late as January 27th, it was telegraphed from New York that "O'Donovan Rossa's paper this week submits a plan for setting fire to London by locating fifty men and women in lodging-houses round three or four of the principal squares, in order to set fire to all at the same time," being a mere parody in talk of the so-called "Secessionist" attempt to fire fifty New York hotels.

Notoriety brought with it to the Irish "patriot" the cherished reward of a seat in the British Parliament—but an empty honour. When the representation of the County Tipperary fell vacant in November, 1869, an immediate cry was raised by the incendiary press in Ireland for the nomination of the convict as a candidate. The idea was hailed with acclamation by his sympathisers in Tipperary, and in the result he was elected by a majority of 103 over his opponent, the numbers being—Rossa, 1,131; Heron, 1,028. The great bulk of the electors, however, abstained from voting, since only 2,159 went to the poll, out of a total of

8,934. When Parliament reassembled in February, 1870, one of the first proceedings was to order a writ for another election on the ground that Rossa, "having been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to transportation for life, was incapable of being elected a member of the House."

It was not until about the year 1870 that the ideas of the dynamitards first began to gain adherents among the American Irish, and the colony of convicts and political refugees who made New York their head-quarters were not slow to turn to their own account the undoubted animus against England of a large section of their countrymen. One of their first acts was to establish, or rather purchase, the *Irish World*, which for twelve years has been the constant advocate of open assassination, and by-and-bye, with the object of bringing more grist to the mill, a "Skirmishing Fund" was conceived. It turned out a great success financially, but till of late, when the labourers and servant girls clamoured for a "show for their money," it was "a beggarly account of empty boxes."

On the 2nd February, 1885, an Englishwoman, with a rather eccentric and hazy story, shot O'Donovan in the streets of New York, and though he soon recovered in the hospital, the occurrence helped to reinstate him as a martyr for Green Erin. He did not appear for the prosecution, or to give evidence at the trial of his assailant.

The latest manifesto of his extreme anti-English party is that their emissaries are assisting the Mahdi with military knowledge and skill in explosives.



JAMES O'KELLY, M.P.,

BORN in 1845, is the son of Mr. John O'Kelly, of Roscommon, by Bridget, daughter of Mr. John Lalor, of Queen's County. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and at the Sorbonne, Paris. For some years he adopted the life of a soldier, adding to his military duties the work of a special correspondent. He served in the Foreign Legion of the French army against the Arabs at Oran; followed the fortunes of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian in Mexico; and, in the course of his roving adventures, acted as newspaper correspondent during the Cuban insurrection, was captured by the Spaniards, and narrowly escaped being shot. He afterwards accompanied the Emperor of Brazil on his tour through America, and then became again a newspaper correspondent in the campaign against the renowned Sioux chief Sitting Bull. Ceasing his wanderings, he came to England, and took an active part in forwarding the Home Rule movement, which Mr. Butt had inaugurated. He adopted the profession of a journalist in 1870, and was one of the editors of the *New York Herald*. He is the author of a work entitled "The Mambi Land; a History of Personal Adventures with President Céspedes, in the Cuban Insurrection." He is an ardent Nationalist, and is member for Roscommon, for which he was elected in April, 1880. About a year ago, Mr. O'Kelly paid a visit to Egypt as a newspaper correspondent, and so well utilised his opportunities to learn something beyond what English officials know and choose to reveal, that he has

become an authority, for more than readers of the *Freeman's Journal*, upon the Soudan. He was almost alone in predicting disaster to Gordon and Stewart when he came before Metemneh, while everybody else conjectured, alas, too baselessly, that all was well after the victors of Abu Klea and the besieged of Khartoum clasped hands.

WILLIAM HENRY O'SHEA, M.P.,

BORN in 1840, is the only son of the late Henry O'Shea, Esq., of Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, by Catherine, daughter of the late Edward Cranach Quinlaw, Esq., of Rossana, County Tipperary. He was educated at Ascott and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering the army as a cornet in the 18th Hussars, in 1858, he became lieutenant 1859, captain 1862, and has since retired. He is a magistrate for Clare, a count of Rome, a Liberal, and in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. He was elected member for Clare in April, 1880. In 1867 he married Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Page Wood, Bart., of Rivenhall Place, Essex.

RICHARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, M.P.,

WAS born in 1842, at Limerick, being the son of James O'Shaughnessy, Esq., of Limerick, by his marriage with Miss Anne Healey. He was educated at the Jesuit College of St. Stanislaus at Tullamore, at Stonyhurst, Clongowes Wood, and at Vaugirard, Paris; proceeding subsequently to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., 1864, and was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1866. He was elected for the city of Limerick, in February, 1874, and is a Liberal and Home Ruler. Mr. O'Shaughnessy married, in 1867, Ellen, daughter of James Potter, Esq., of Farm Lodge, Co. Limerick.

WILLIAM HENRY O'SULLIVAN, M.P.,

THE son of Mr. Thomas Lake O'Sullivan, of Rathkeal, by Nanette, daughter of Mr. Patrick Hussey, of Kilmallock, was born there in 1829. He married, in 1849, Eliza, daughter of William Spread, Esq., of Ballycannon Castle, Co. Cork. He is a merchant, a Liberal, and Home Ruler, and has sat for the County of Limerick since February, 1874.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, M.P.,

IS the eldest son of the late John Henry Parnell, Esq., of Avondale, County Wicklow (of which he was high sheriff in 1836), by Delia Tudor, only daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, of the United States Navy. He was born in 1846, at Avondale, an estate which he now holds. Mr. Parnell is not by any means a *parvenu*. On the contrary, his an-

cestors have figured considerably in the history of this country. His great-grandfather, Sir John Parnell, was for many years Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, and resigned that office rather than vote for the Act of Union; and Sir John's son, Sir Henry Parnell, after sitting for many years in the House of Commons, was, in 1841, elevated to the Peerage as Lord Congleton. Mr. Parnell received his education at several private schools in this country, and afterwards at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He afterwards made an extended tour through the United States, and on returning to the County of Wicklow in 1874, was made high sheriff and a justice of the peace for the county. The same year he contested Dublin County with the late Colonel Taylor, who was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Beaconsfield's second administration. On this occasion Mr. Parnell was defeated by an overwhelming majority. In the following year, 1875, he was returned for the County of Meath, for which he sat from April, 1875, to April, 1880, when he was returned simultaneously for Meath, Mayo, and Cork City, electing to sit for the last named, when he was presented with the freedom of the City. In 1876, he first attracted attention in Parliament, attacking the Government strongly on several occasions. In February, 1877, he introduced "The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill," which was thrown out by 150 to 110 votes. The Prisons Bill and the Mutiny Bill greatly exacerbated the political feeling of the Irish party, which culminated in the discussions on the South African Bill, authorising the annexation of the Transvaal. Mr. Parnell made violent attacks upon the Government, and it was on this measure that the House sat for twenty-two consecutive hours, namely, from a quarter to four on a Tuesday to two in the afternoon of the following Wednesday. It was in this session also that Mr. Parnell came into conflict with Sir Stafford Northcote, who, on one occasion, moved a resolution for Mr. Parnell's suspension, which was, however, abandoned in view of new rules for the prevention of obstruction in general. Mr. Parnell also came in collision with Mr. Butt, who had, both by speeches and letters, condemned the policy of Mr. Parnell. The conflict ended in 1878 by the election of Mr. Parnell, instead of Mr. Butt, as President of the Irish Home Rule Confederation, when Mr. Shaw became the leader of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell was appointed a Member of the Committee on the best means of putting down "obstruction," in which he took an active part. In June, 1879, he joined the New Land Movement, and on the 21st of October following, the "Irish National Land League" was founded, of which Mr. Parnell was elected President. The objects of this organization were stated to be "to secure a reduction of rack-rents, and to facilitate the obtaining of the ownership of the soil by the occupiers." In December of this year, Mr. Parnell sailed for America, where he lectured on the objects of the League in several towns, and finally before the House of Representatives at Washington, obtaining a considerable accession to the funds of the League. At this time, February, 1880, Parliament was dissolved, and Mr. Parnell returned home, and, as we have stated, chose Cork City from among the places for which he was elected. At the first meeting of the Irish party after his election, he was chosen leader in lieu of Mr. Shaw, who followed Mr. Butt. It was in November of this year that informations were laid by

the Irish Attorney-General against Mr. Parnell and several other members of the Executive of the Land League. The trial, which was opened at Dublin on the 28th of December, after nineteen days, ended in the disagreement of the jury. In 1881, the Government introduced a Coercion Bill and an Arms Bill, to which Mr. Parnell and his followers gave a vigorous and prolonged opposition, extending over seven weeks. After many scenes such as are seldom witnessed in Parliament, he and thirty-four of his colleagues were removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms for obstruction. The passing of the Land Act was the signal for further violent measures in Ireland. It was resolved by the Convention that the Act should be tested by means of certain selected cases. Several large and violent demonstrations were made, and on the 13th of October, Mr. Parnell was arrested and lodged in Kilmainham gaol. The Government proclaimed the Land League an illegal association, when Mr. Parnell and his colleagues issued the "No Rent" manifesto. In order to attend the funeral of a relative he was released from gaol on *parole*, and on the 2nd of May following he was formally released from prison, together with Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. On January 3rd, 1882, he and Mr. Dillon attended in the City Hall, Dublin, to receive the freedom of the City, which had been conferred upon him during his retention at Kilmainham. Mr. Parnell has throughout retained his popularity with his party, has been styled by political opponents "the uncrowned king of Ireland," and a subscription was commenced for him in the spring of 1883, which reached the sum of about £38,000.

RIGHT HON. DAVID ROBERT PLUNKET, M.P.,

IS the third son of the third Baron Plunket, by Charlotte, third daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. He was born in 1838, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1862, and made a Queen's Counsel there in 1868. For a short time in the latter year he was Law Adviser to the Crown in Ireland. He was also Solicitor-General for Ireland from January, 1875, to March, 1877. He was appointed Paymaster-General in March, 1880, but only held the appointment for a few weeks in consequence of the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield's Government. Mr. Plunket is a Conservative, and has sat for the University of Dublin since February, 1870.

JOHN O'CONNER POWER, M.P.,

WAS born, in 1846, at Roscommon. He is a son of Patrick Power, Esq., by his marriage with Miss Mary O'Conner, of Roscommon. He was educated at St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, Ireland, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in November, 1881. He was elected for

Mayo County, in June, 1874. Mr. Power is unmarried, a Liberal, and a Home Ruler.

RICHARD POWER, M.P.,

THE elect for the City of Waterford, was born at Tramore, County Waterford, in 1851. He is the son of Patrick William Power, Esq. (son of the late P. Power, Esq., who sat for the County of Waterford for many years), by Ellen, daughter of the late Edmond Power, Esq., and sister of John Power, Esq., of Gurteen. He was educated at Carlow, and Old Hall, Hertfordshire. He is a Liberal and a Home Ruler, and has sat for the City of Waterford since February, 1874.

JAMES NICHOLSON RICHARDSON, M.P.,

WAS born in 1846, being a son of John Grubb Richardson, Esq., of Mozallen House, Co. Down, and Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, by Helena, daughter of Richard Grubb, Esq., of Cahir Abbey, Co. Tipperary. He was educated at Grove House, Tottenham, and entered early in life upon mercantile pursuits. He was returned to Parliament as member for Armagh County in April, 1880. Mr. Richardson is a Liberal, and in favour of the extension of the ancient Ulster custom of tenant right; of a reform of the Grand Jury Laws, and that tenants should be assisted to purchase their holdings in order to try the experiment of a peasant proprietary. He married, in 1867, Sophia, daughter of William Malcolmson, Esq., of Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

THOMAS SEXTON, M.P.,

WAS born at Waterford, in 1848, being the eldest son of the late Mr. John Sexton, of Waterford. He began active life as secretary to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company. Devoting himself to literature and journalism, in 1869 he joined the editorial staff of *The Nation* newspaper, and has since constantly contributed to that journal. Mr. Sexton is an advanced Liberal, in favour of "Home Rule" for Ireland; the creation of a "peasant proprietary," and of a system of "elective county government." He was elected for Sligo County in April, 1880, and is well known both in and out of Parliament for his energetic speech and action.

WILLIAM SHAW, M.P.

FOR Cork County, was born in 1823, being the son of the Rev. Samuel Shaw, of Passage West, County Cork. He married in 1850, Charlotte, daughter of the late William Clear, Esq., of that city. He professes in politics to be "an Independent Liberal," but was a member of the Home Rule League until December, 1881, when he withdrew from that federa-

tion. In July, 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Bandon, which he represented from December, 1868, to February, 1874, since which last date he has sat for the County of Cork. Mr. Shaw occupies the position of Chairman of the Munster Bank.

PATRICK JAMES SMYTH, M.P.

FOR Tipperary, was born in 1823, at Dublin, and is the son of James Smyth, Esq., of the County of Cavan, by Anne, daughter of Maurice Bruton, Esq., of Pintaine, County Meath. Educated at Clongowes Wood College, he was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1858. He unsuccessfully contested Waterford in February, 1870, and was Member for the County of Westmeath from June, 1871, to April, 1880; since which he has sat for Tipperary. He declares himself "a moderate Irish Nationalist," and in favour of complete Home Rule for Ireland and denominational education. He is the author of "Australasia," "Ireland's Capacities for Foreign Commerce," "France, and European Neutrality," and other works. Mr. Smyth married, in 1855, Jeanie, daughter of the late John Regan, Esq., of Hobart Town, Tasmania.

ALEXANDER MARTIN SULLIVAN,

LATE M.P. for Meath, is the second son of Mr. D. Sullivan, of Amien Street, Dublin, and of Bantry, County Cork. He was born in 1830 at Bantry. While studying in London and Dublin, he contributed to the newspaper press and periodicals, and became connected with the *Nation* newspaper in 1855 (on the retirement of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy), of which journal he remained editor and proprietor to the close of 1876. He was twice prosecuted in 1868 for sedition arising out of the Manchester executions, and was imprisoned for four months in Richmond gaol. During his incarceration notice was sent to him of his nomination as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year, but he immediately stopped the proceedings. He also refused to receive a testimonial which awaited him on his release; and the amount, over £300, which had in the meantime been subscribed, was handed over by the committee at his request as a subscription to the statue of Henry Grattan, by the late Mr. Foley, R.A., which was subsequently erected on College Green, Dublin. In February, 1874, he successfully contested the County of Louth, having for his opponent the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, then President of the Board of Trade with possessions of great local interest. Mr. Sullivan continued to represent Louth County, until the general election of 1880, when he was returned for Meath, accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, however, in 1882, in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Sullivan is the author of some historical, biographical, and political works, of which "New Ireland" is the most popular. He was, in 1876, admitted to the Irish Bar, and in 1877 he received the very exceptional compliment of a special call to the English Bar by the Benchers of the Inner Temple. At this time Mr. Sullivan disconnected himself from Irish journalism, and devoted himself to legal practice in England. He is an ardent supporter of the Temperance movement,

and takes great interest in social questions. He married, in 1861, Frances Genevieve, only daughter of the late John Donovan, Esq., of Camp Street, New Orleans.

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TIMOTHY DANIEL SULLIVAN, M.P.

BORN at Bantry in 1827, is the son of Mr. Daniel Sullivan, by his marriage with Miss Catherine Baylor, of Bantry, County Cork. He was educated at Bantry Schools, and early in life devoted himself to journalism. He is a proprietor and editor of *The Nation* newspaper, the *Weekly News*, and *Young Ireland*. He is also the author of poems, entitling him by acclaim Poet Laureate of the National League, as he was of the Land League. In that capacity he glorifies boycotting and the various other methods of enforcing obedience to the law of the League, which he affirms is now the "law of the land:"

And so do our rulers make true declaration
Of all the result of their ages of sway;
And so do they own with what deep detestation
Their rule is regarded in Ireland to-day.
Though ranged through our isles from its shores to the Shannon,
Their soldiers, their spies, and their sentinels stand,
And though high o'er our towns grin the mouths of their cannon,
The law of the League is the law of the land.

Mr. Sullivan has furthermore written a widely popular series of poems called "Lays of the Land League," written to well-known airs. Amongst them is one which records the crime against Land League law of which one Murty Hynes was guilty; how he repented, did penance, and was graciously forgiven. This song has an immense popularity. Such is the teaching modern young Ireland is receiving from its instructors. Mr. Sullivan is, of course, a Liberal and a Home Ruler, and in favour of what is termed a "peasant proprietary." He expresses himself "convinced that without self-government there can never be peace, prosperity, or contentment in Ireland." He was elected for Westmeath County at the general election in April, 1880. He married in 1856, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Thomas Healy, of Bantry.

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BENJAMIN WHITWORTH, M.P.,

BORN in 1816, at Manchester, is the son of Nicholas Whitworth, Esq., a merchant of Drogheda. Early in life he devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and has been since 1838 a merchant and manufacturer at Manchester. He is also a manufacturer at Drogheda. He is an advanced Liberal and devoted to the Home Rule interest. He sat for Drogheda from July, 1865, to January, 1869, when he was unseated on petition. He sat for Kilkenny City from April, 1875, to February, 1880, when he was returned for Drogheda in the Home Rule interest, and was re-elected for Drogheda at the general election in April, 1880. Mr. Whitworth married, in 1843, Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Walker, of Salford.



MISS FLORENCE ST JOHN



MRS JOHN WOOD



HENRY IRVING



WILSON BARRETT



MR J. L. TOOLE



W. FARREN



MRS BANCROFT



MRS KENDAL

THE LIVES OF Eminent Actors and Actresses.

MISS CARLOTTA ADDISON.

BORN in the summer of 1849, daughter of an actor, who taught her and brought her out as a child at Liverpool. In 1866 Miss Herbert, one of the "perfect lady" managers of old, had the St. James's Theatre, where, without an atom of jealousy, she tried to maintain a choice company. She selected Miss Addison for parts where she justified her good forecast. In 1868 she was given a trying rôle in the heroine of Halliday's "Daddy Grey," and "made it," though the piece was not above the level of that forgotten writer's works. Robertson's pieces were then the vogue at the Prince of Wales's, and Miss Addison had the good fortune to be placed in the line of their heroines, which would have so suited Nelly Moore, the ideal of the staff of "Fun" quipsters. Her Maud and Bella in "Society" and "School," 1868-9, were charged with feeling, and yet chaste in that subdued vein cherished by admirers of that milk-and-water comedy-type. Mr. Byron, always kind to talent, gave her the juvenile leads in pieces of his at the Globe, and in the winter of 1875 she received his and popular commendation for her Ethel in "Married in Haste" at the Haymarket. At morning performances she has been seen in standard parts to complete satisfaction. After becoming Mrs. La Trobe in 1876, her appearances have been irregular, and at special affairs usually "for the run."

MISS FANNY ADDISON,

ELDER sister of Carlotta (*q.v.*), is a native of Birmingham. She was brought out as a child actress at Doncaster, Liverpool, and the North, as well as "the Bath Circuit." She was unfortunate in her metropolitan "send-off" in Falconer's "Oonagh," a hash of the conven-

tional Irish effects, which failed at Her Majesty's Nov. 19th, 1866, through no fault of hers. Again, under pitiable auspices, she was the heroine in Reade's "Double Marriage" (White Lies, from "Le Château de Grantier"), where his attempts to force disagreeable ideas on the audience elicited a sarcastic laugh even when she was most pathetic. Her "sensation" came as Rose Dartle at the Olympic, October 9th, 1869, when her exposition of hate, aided by a cunning display of teeth, like a tigress's in a ferocious grin, roused the house into an answering howl of disgust, a great genuine compliment to her having so completely sunk her own individuality in the impersonation. Her Countess Danischeff at the St. James's, 1877, makes one regret that her marriage with Mr. H. M. Pitt, and consequent union artistically with his touring company, has kept her out of the capital. She is his "star" in comedies.



MISS AMALIA.

A VOCALIST and burlesque and opera-bouffe actress, who first appeared in the Surrey pantomime *Boxing Night*, 1869. In 1873 she won the pantomime soubrette's palm of triumph by being prominently included in the Drury Lane pantomime, and singing second to Miss V. Cameron. Her appearances since have been at the Royalty, Gaiety, and other leading houses. She is of Jewish extraction, like so many of our performers, bright, pleasing, and merry; dark, *petite*, and a remarkable dancer.



MISS MARY ANDERSON.

BORN at San Francisco, July 28th, 1859, she received lessons of George Vandenhoff, and encouragement from Miss Cushman in the higher line of dramatic art. She came out as Juliet at Macauley's Theatre, Louisville, Kentucky, where her re-married mother was residing, she having become a half orphan by her father being killed on the Confederate side in battle. Miss Neilson, Mrs. Rousby, and other imported "stars" monopolising the Eastern and Northern cities, it was for some years before the Southern Light let the New Yorkers be dazzled by her competence in the Shakesperian parts and others of the long-winded tragedies of our fathers' delight. During the absence of Mr. Henry Irving from his Lyceum Theatre his *entrepreneur* replaced him with the American lady. In spite of the old-fashioned piece of "Ingomar," her performance of the heroine enchanted London, as well with her sweetness, her intelligence, and her uncommon beauty. The statue animated of "Pygmalion and Galatea" was her next choice, and immediately the tame and too unclassical embodiment by Mrs. Kendal was for ever eclipsed. In a short piece, "Comedy and Tragedy," a long

speech, of which each line suggested a characterisation, won over the still unsubdued censorious, and, with a very delightful Juliet, our fair cousin enjoys such a growing and deep-rooted conquest as to contemplate owning her own playhouse in London. A desire to please the pit and gallery patrons, who have never seen certain plays in her extensive *répertoire*, leads to her presenting "The Hunchback," and the like obsolete mummies from antique sarcophagi: they like them, but the critic and the man of the period gape and inveigh. Tours in the provinces have gained her enduring esteem and friendship, particularly in the cold North, where her somewhat serene loveliness and perhaps too manifest self-control are to their Attic taste.

GEORGE WILLIAM ANSON,

SON of an actor-manager, best known as promoter and fosterer of the long-struggling Dramatic College, was born at Montrose, November 25th, 1847. After a *début* in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, December the month, 1865 the year, and provincial engagements, he obtained a London "show" at the Olympic, November 4th, 1873, as Minadab in "Sour Grapes," a comedy that failed in spite of his altogether very commendable acting. His "Scum Goodman" at the Olympic in the Tom Taylor drama struck even the least sensitive deeply. At the same house his comic valet in Dennery's "Two Orphans" was better than the French original, but still marred by a want of unctuousness, always his defect; his Major in Miss Braddon's "Henry Dunbar" was, however, pretty airy and jovial. After a trial in burlesque and comedy at the Court, he returned, but the drama "Love or Life" was a "frost." He was unlucky again in Wills' double failure "Ellen," afterwards "Brag," in which he finely portrayed a Jesuit priest. On the first night of Wilkie Collins' lugubrious blunder, not worth naming, at the Adelphi, Mr. Anson was injudicious enough to bandy words with an unruly knot of malcontents known as the "front pit-seaters," and they pursue him with their hostility. But his indubitable talent and comic vein, spite of a surely conquerable hardness, make him proof to such gnats. His American merchant in "The Old Love and the New" at the Court, where he is attached at present, was singularly fresh and genial. In a parody of Mr. Irving, and in broken-English characters, Mr. Anson has been notable at extra performances. In some part, written by a close student of his powers, he will yet startle the town with a perfect recognition of his supereminence.

FRANK ARCHER (FRANK B. ARNOLD)

CAME out at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham. Mr. Calvert engaged him for his Shakesperian round at the Prince's, Manchester,

Polixene, Apemantis, Antonio, 1869-71. First London appearance, May, 1872, as Dudley Smooth, in "Money," Prince of Wales's, accounted very good by even those who remembered the original Macreadian cast. He was the original and noteworthy Julian in "The New Magdalen," Olympic. The Prince of Wales's was glad to have him again, and he played Vane in "Masks and Faces," replacing Mr. Hare without any shortcoming in Lord Ptarmigan and Prince Perovsky. His Gonzagues in "The Duke's Motto," at the Olympic, 1876, was superbly romantic, and almost up to the pure mark of such "heavies" of the cloak and rapier school; or even better, because a more noble impersonation, was his Count in "The Two Orphans," same house; his Mephistopheles in Gilbert's repulsive "Gretchen" was the utmost the piece allowed in its brief life. Mr. Archer is "up" in the classic lead, and has few rivals in lofty tragi-comedy.



JAMES ALBERT ARNOLD.

AN American, born August 8th, 1844, in Carolina. Whilst studying for medicine his vocal abilities led to his being accepted for an English opera company, and from eighteen to twenty-two he remained in the South singing baritone and baritone-bass. Being a better actor than most singers, he joined Mr. Ben de Bar's company, for some two years playing everything that came along. Going to the North, he supported the stars in juvenile parts. His voice becoming richer and more extended, he attached himself to Miss Richings' company, for nearly five years taking the principal baritone parts in all kinds of music throughout the United States. His marriage with an English lady led to his crossing "the herring-pond." As joint manager at the Surrey, 1875, he played leading parts, and also during two years more at the same house when Mr. Holland was sole manager. Going over the bridge to the Duke's Theatre, he was the original Ramirez in "New Babylon," for its run of one hundred and forty-six nights. He went to the Connaught Theatre, in Holborn, an unfortunate place where nothing prospered; he was therefore glad to return to the Duke's for "New Babylon" in which he played Flotsam till this theatre was burnt up. He was again at the Standard, where he played a favourite part of his—"Rip Van Winkle." In 1881 he was touring with this same piece, and even in cities where the great Jefferson had represented Rip, though thought to be unjustifiably daring. When Planquette's "Rip Van Winkle" went on tour for several months Mr. Arnold's unusually good singing and startling acting kept him its hero, and besides, he returned to town during 1883, to follow Mr. Leslie in the same part at the Comedy.



HENRY JEFFRIES ASHLEY

IS a Londoner, who left a civil engineer's office to take dramatic lessons at Glasgow, and came out there and in the North previous to an

appearance in his native city, at the St. James's, when the Wigans had it, 1860. At this theatre he made his first hit in "Under the Rose," and came into request as an eccentric actor. The Adelphi obtained his services and retained them for some years, with the exception of summer tours in Mr. Toole's and other starring companies. His Joskyn Tubbs in the noted "Pink Dominoes," at the Criterion, made him a "great draw," and he fortified the repute so gained by other marked characters which tickled the fancy and reposed on well-thought-out conceptions. Though not a skilled vocalist, he appears in opera-bouffe with as much success as those French comedians who follow the same line, and ingeniously evade musical difficulties.

SQUIRE B. BANCROFT,

MANAGER of the Haymarket Theatre, 1880-5, is a Londoner, born May 14th, 1841, and taking to the Thespian cart in 1861, when he appeared in the North. In Liverpool engagements he played a number of characters, and made some friendships, Mr. H. J. Byron's among them, who was of considerable value in introducing him to the London stage, where he *débuted* April 15th, 1865, in the Prince of Wales' Theatre. He made a great hit with the swell Hawtree in "Caste," and, some will have it, he was so marked in its peculiarities as to be unable to outgrow them ever since. Notwithstanding this criticism, he has been at least acceptable in many widely-diverging rôles—only to cite the hero-lovers in all Robertson's comedies; though his pitting himself against the stronger men in standard pieces, and in much-demanding rôles, as Ipanoff in "Fédora," Triplet, etc., has been less happy. As stage-manager, and as one who is unsparing in casting and mounting comedies in the costly modern style, no one has ever found cause to cavil. He retires with a fortune, and to a gratulatory chorus, without dissentient voice, from management of the "little House in the Hay," to the regret of all performers, artists, and authors with whom he has had to do.

JOHN H. BARNES.

BEGINNING, after the good old rules, at the bottom round, by walking on in "The Bells," Lyceum, November, 1871, Mr. Barnes acted some minor parts up to an appearance of more consequence at "The Lane" next year. Becoming remarkable at the Strand and Globe, Mr. Wyndham engaged him for the lead at Edinburgh. He returned to the southern capital specially for Greville in "An American Lady," 1874. Part of that year and 1875 he spent in America, curiously enough for that to have been an omen, with Miss Neilson and with a company of his own. He passed through the provinces towards London, where he re-

appeared to much approbation as the villain in "The Corsican Brothers," at the Princess's, May, 1876. Since then he has hardly been out of town, his excellence and suitability for "heavy" parts being incontestable, as shown conspicuously in 1883, in "Stormbeaten," at the Adelphi.

MISS HELEN BARRY (MRS. RULES)

BORN near London, she was engaged by Mr. Boucicault as the Amazonian Princess in "Babil and Bijou," in 1872, at Covent Garden. She received lessons in elocution from Mrs. Stirling, but it was for her exceedingly tall stature that she was engaged. She first evinced genuine aptitude for drama as Margaret in "Arkwright's Wife," not only at its first production at the Theatre Royal, Leeds, but at the London Globe, October, 1873. Her height was unsuitable in playing Edith Dombey in Halliday's "Heart's Delight." She had a much better chance as Armande, however, in "Led Astray," at the Gaiety, July, 1874. Returning from her provincial starring tour, she played the lead at the Princess's in Denney's "Round the World." In June, 1875, at the same house, she was deemed inadequate in Mortimer's version of Dumas' "Lady with the Camellias;" but later, at the Queen's, she won esteem as Lady Clancarty. In 1876, personating L'Etrangère at the Haymarket, she was overtaken as compared with Mdlle. Bernhardt, its original. She was a splendid Countess in "The Two Orphans," at the Olympic (September, 1878). Miss Barry played as the heroine in Drury Lane melodramas. In the spring of 1885 she reappeared, after a long American tour, at Gaiety Matinees as Lady Gay Spanker. Fitted by nature for queenly parts not too exacting in tragic force, this lady cannot attain due recognition until she is seen in one studiously written up for her.

MISS ISABEL (ISABELLA) BATEMAN,

(MISS BATEMAN,) is of American birth, a younger sister of the famous Bateman Sisters (Kate and Ellen, the latter having left the stage after marrying in the United States). In December, 1865, Isabella appeared as a child at Her Majesty's Theatre as comic boy-lover to her sister Virginia's "Little Daisy" in the trifle so named. In 1871 an attempt was made again to please the Londoners with a version of the German dramatisation of George Sand's "Fanchon the Cricket (Little Fadette)," a very popular thing in America, but never acceptable here; in this Miss Isabel was not strong or easy enough on account of youthful inexperience. Her father being manager of the Lyceum, she was afforded those opportunities of display a little later which verified his judgment, as she captivated all viewers as the Queen in "Charles the First," and as Ophelia, when Mr. Irving set the town flocking in a long

run from October, 1874. Other standard dramas were vehicles for even better exhibitions of her growing powers, and lastly her heroine of "In the Ranks," the enduring "Adelphi Sensation," was perfect.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE (MRS. DERING),

BORN Miss Whitehead ; widow of a captain in the army. She received lessons from Mr. Hermann Vezin, and, after an important stage appearance, came out in comedy at the St. James's. She had taken the stage somewhat too late for juvenile characters like Grace Harkaway ; but this was no detriment to her playing Emilia, Lady Sneerwell, etc. Harshness of voice was also against her, except in passages where it enhanced the idea of profound passion ; but her tour in Mr. Chippendale's company, in 1878, made the tones more supple, and a marked improvement all round was manifest on her re-appearance in London. Her first notable success was as Sardou's "Fédora" at the Haymarket. She not only so closely imitated Madame Bernhardt, its original, as to cause that distinguished tragedienne to entirely alter her conception of the part, but threw into it a robust ardour which astonished playgoers. She is now (1885) touring as a star with this speciality. The popular novel of Fédora was dedicated to Mrs. Bernard Beere, in homage to the talent she displayed. It is believed that she, by reason of ability, or Miss Helen Barry, from her imposing presence, will be chosen to play Sardou's "Theodora" in this country. Mrs. Beere will only then have to add "Dora," by the same author, to her *répertoire* to have his potent talismanic "The-Fe-Dora," to give her good fortune also.

HAROLD KYRLE BELLEW.

YOUNGER son of a popular reciter. Having begun life in the merchant navy, he acted on board ship at amateur entertainments. In 1871-72 he played in the Gold Diggings of Australia. In August, 1875, he was first known to the English stage as Woodstock, in "Clancarty," at the Brighton Théâtre. So successful was his first metropolitan appearance at the Haymarket, 1876, that he continued there some three years, appearing in Shakespeare with Miss Neilson, and in other stock pieces. He was with Mr. Irving at the Lyceum in 1879, and after performing there and other houses—each part a step in the constantly upward march—he became the original hero in "Called Back," at the Prince's, and was transferred in 1884-5 to the Olympic. At this same theatre he had the leading part in "In His Power."

LIONEL BROUGH.

IN the days when our fathers were young the Brothers Brough were very well known as prolific entertainers. Lionel was born at Pontypool, 10th March, 1836. William and Robert were dramatic authors and newspaper writers, and Lionel was placed in the *Illustrated London News* office, afterwards becoming assistant publisher to the *Daily Telegraph*. In December, 1854, he came out in a couple of pieces by his brother William at the Lyceum; he again appeared there in a burlesque, this time by his brother Robert, in 1858. After five years' retirement, he came out at the old Polytechnic as an entertainer, and travelled the provinces with Pepper's "Ghost." In 1864 he went on to the stage regularly at Liverpool, and was at the Prince of Wales's and the Amphitheatre in 1867. In October of the same year he was brought to town to play Dard in "The Double Marriage" at the unlucky Queen's. This excited some attention; but his really deep humour and somewhat quaint but genuine sentiment were first shown to the fullest limit as Drunken Old Ben, in "Dearer than Life," at the same house (January, 1868). He was unexampledly comic in "The Stranger" burlesque, having always had the knack of pleasantly caricaturing the old-fashioned tragedian. In 1869 he became low comedian at the St. James's, playing besides in burlesques and standard comedies as Tony Lumpkin and Paul Pry for very long runs. At the Holborn (1871) he made much fun out of rather scanty material in "La Vie," "Little Faust," and other opera-bouffes. In the summer of 1872 he stage-managed "Babil and Bijou" at Covent Garden, one of the most monstrous spectacular cubs to lick into shape ever known on the metropolitan boards. His acting with Jones the Pantomimist, who was the Turtle Queen, was exquisite foolery. Going thence to the Gaiety for a year's engagement, he played in several pieces there to general satisfaction. He had still better chances in Farnie's operatic burlesques at the Globe and Folly: "Blue Beard," "Crusoe," etc., catchwords of his becoming the talk of the town. The long run of "The Babes" burlesque, at Toole's Theatre, 1884-5, was at least half due to his comicality and untiring exertions.



EDGAR BRUCE

MADE his first appearance on the stage at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, in 1868. He acted there for a season, and Aug. 30, '69, he made his *début* at the Strand in a burlesque, Byron's "Pilgrim of Love." After playing many parts in the country, in Aug., 1871, he joined the Wyndham Comedy Company, and travelled throughout the United States. Returning to London, Mr. Bruce joined, in 1873, the company of the Court, where he appeared in "Alone," "Marriage Lines," "The Wedding March," etc. The Haymarket Theatre was opened by him in June, 1875, for a season of six weeks. On Feb. 21, 1876, he opened the Globe Theatre with "Jo," which, thanks to Miss Jennie Lee, secured a long run. During the ensuing season he brought out

"Cora" ("Article 47"), with Mrs. Hermann Vezin in the lead. In the spring of 1878 he played Mr. Charles Wyndham's original part, Charles Greythorne, in "Pink Dominoes," at the Criterion Theatre. He then toured with the late George Honey as Belvawney in "Engaged." On Easter Monday, 1879, Mr. Bruce opened the Royalty Theatre for a summer season, producing "Crutch and Toothpick," and acting Guy Devereux. On Feb. 2, 1881, Mr. Bruce, having the lease of the Prince of Wales's, produced Burnand's "Colonel" (modern version of "The Serious Family" original). Mr. Coghlan was the titular character in town, and Mr. Bruce in his travelling company. At Abergeldie, Oct. 4, 1881, he had the honour of acting before the Queen. Mr. Edgar Bruce opened his elegant theatre, the Prince's, in Piccadilly, on Jan. 18, 1884, with "The Palace of Truth." His hit as manager was in producing "Called Back." This good fortune hardly followed him in presenting Mrs. Langtry to the Londoners, 1885.



MISS EDITH BRUCE.

AFTER a provincial course, this favourite soubrette and burlesque-boy was approved by a London audience as the peasant girl in the memorable spectacle of "Babil and Bijou" at "the Garden," August, 1872. Most of her time has passed at the Criterion Theatre during the comedy seasons, and at the Crystal Palace in the pantomimes. Other theatres—for example, the Standard—have also required her agreeable presence, and vocal and Terpsichorean abilities in burlesques. She has a refined piquancy and abundant true English humour, and is, consequently, one of our very best singing chambermaids. Except for "star" pantomime engagements, she is constantly seen on the metropolitan stage.



MISS VIOLET CAMERON,

THE comic operatic *prima donna*, and chief attraction, till lately, of the Comedy Theatre, made her first appearance at the Princess's, London, as Karl in "Faust and Marguerite." After some appearances in pantomime as singing child, she attracted particular attention for comeliness and unusual vocalism in the Henderson-Thompson burlesques at the Globe and Folly, being the stellar centre of nearly all Mr. Farnie's versions from the French and German musical stage. The sweet simplicity and arch grace prevalent in all her characters admirably accorded with one's ideal of the heroine in fantastic and legendary pieces. After a short sojourn at the Strand, in the same kind of opera, she became the reigning favourite at the Comedy until her marriage (1884) temporarily abstracted her from the thousands reluctantly resigned to an irreparable loss.

MISS ADA CAVENDISH.

IN the spring and summer of 1865 the Royalty Theatre took up that sacred lamp of burlesque dropped at the old Olympic, and made very fair running with it for the Misses Pelham. They were showy, good-hearted girls, who, like Madame Vestris, had no silly jealousy, and gathered round them many dashing dames of good looks and a few born for the higher walks. Among the latter was a tall, reserved, indifferent lady, whose excessive coolness and lofty ignoring of the audience very much amused the Guards officers from Windsor, and other occupants of the stalls, and piqued the gods in the stifling sixpenny "Olympus." This was Miss Ada Cavendish. Stage-struck, she importuned the late T. H. Lacy and others with theatrical influence till she gained this bottom round. She was over three years getting to act comedy that suited her. Mrs. Pinchbeck, in the Robertson-Augier Comedy "Home," was a hard, merciless, unscrupulous adventuress, which she pictured with unusual distinctness; every line told. During two more years she played stock leading characters with sincere approval, and was a star in some new pieces of no account. In May, 1873, at the Olympic, the "New Magdalen" furnished her with a part that convened perfectly with her abilities; scorn, rage, and icy pride, all knew she could depict, but Mercy Merrick's genuine repentance was represented with a throwing herself into the situation not everyday on our modern stage. At a benefit at the Opera-Comique she was also affecting as Pauline. Her Lady Clancarty, Olympic, March, 1874, was a well-designed and generously developed heroine. In a tour of the United States she fairly held her own against the more sympathetic, and perhaps more beautiful, Miss Neilson in those standard leading parts which London has greeted at matinées and benefits. The Olympic, which has been a lucky house to her, presented her lastly as the heroine of a somewhat old-fashioned, but vigorous play, "In his Power."



JOHN ALFRED CLAYTON (CALTHORP)

WAS born in Lincolnshire in 1845, and appeared for the first time upon the stage at Hastings, in 1866. In August, 1867, he made his London *début* at the Olympic in the "Grasshopper," and in March, 1869, he played in Robertson's comedy of "Dreams." At the Gaiety, in the same year, he was the original young Calthorpe in "An Old Score," and Vaubert in "The Life Chase," October. After appearing in a variety of parts in our principal houses, he made a deep impression as Hugh in "All for Her"—a piece which culminated in the self-sacrifice of a man for another, originated by Dumas in "The Man of the Red House," and copied by Dickens in "The Tale of Two Cities." Originally brought out at the Mirror (Holborn), it was repeated elsewhere in town and during provincial runs. In 1877 he well sustained the part of Osip in the English

version of "The Danischeffs," produced at the St. James's, and in the first performance of "Diplomacy" at the Prince of Wales's, was the Henry Beaucherc. Mr. Clayton visited America in 1879. In 1880 he re-appeared at the Vaudeville and the St. James's as Joseph Surface, Sir George Fallow, and Harold Boycott in the "Money-Spinner." Since he has been identified with the Court Theatre, of which he is manager. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Boucicault's.

CHARLES F. COGHLAN.

THIS exceedingly strong but most tantalising actor of comedy and drama had acted to growing approval at our principal theatres up to 1870, when he was engaged for the Prince of Wales's for the leading parts. He figured in Robertsonian comedies with so much manly vigour, fulness, and even super-abundant *verve*, that the hopes of the stage began to be pivoted upon him. In May, 1872, he made so much of that bore, Alfred Evelyn, in "Money," and in April, 1874, was a Charles Surface so intelligently thought-out and acted-out, that he seemed to be our foremost actor. But, in 1875, his "Shylock" was so tame that a killing frost prevailed the whole house. In the same way what has passed into a proverb as "Coghlan's reserved force" has blighted most of his impersonations in London, without any explanation or excuse being forthcoming. On the other hand, his success in the United States, where it would appear he gave freer scope to his undoubted powers, makes one regret that he should not, to a similar degree, delight us here. At the Haymarket Theatre, in 1883, he had an excellent chance to astonish the town as the hero of "Fédora," but it was a mole-hill instead of the mountain again. He set himself up in rivalry with Salvini in his own English version of "Morte Civile," produced at the Prince of Wales's with no success, on account of its lachrymose verbiage, notwithstanding Mr. Coghlan's being quite effective enough in "the dying scene." He has written several other pieces that show he is tolerably skilled with the pen.

GEORGE CONQUEST.

SON of the proprietor of the Grecian Saloon, where Robson startled London, afterwards the Theatre, and Mrs. Conquest, a dancer and ballet-mistress, whose pupils (the Gunnesses, Miss Dunning, Wilford, Inch, and many more) have risen to deserved eminence. For many years, not only as a low, eccentric, and character comedian and an adapter of French dramas (more or less in conjunction with "Bill" Suter, Merritt, etc.) but as a pantomimist and creator of "worked" masks and forms,

George earned the Grecian a memorable fame. His ingenuity and athletic prowess were unrivalled, and West-end fashionables never missed crossing the town to see his dwarfs, giants, king crabs, spiders, octopuses, bottle imps, and the like. As one of the droll detectives in "Tricoche et Cacolet (*i.e.*, Hand and Glove)," and as the Jew in "Never too Late to Mend," his acting was touching and boundlessly amusing. When the Grecian Theatre was sold to a manager, who afterwards disposed of it to the Salvation Army, Mr. Conquest did not seek the retirement merited by twenty-five years' surpassing exertions; he came out at the Alhambra in a special piece displaying most of the Grecian pantomime features, a Zazel-like projection by springs, and monkey business, which obtained him a flattering overture from the United States. In New York, unfortunately, an accidental breaking of a rope crippled him, so that acrobatic performances were forbidden him for the future. On his return, he took the Surrey Theatre, appearing in special dramas of his own concoction with Mr. Merritt, and getting up the pantomimes. In these appears, under his tuition, his son "George the Younger," who has been on the stage since eight, when he was the Dog in the Grecian pantomime of "Crusoe." He used to "double" him at the Old Shepherdess Walk house, as well as share in his leaps and swings, and has fairly well followed in his footsteps. Miss Lizzie Conquest came out at the Grecian with much promise, which a sadly premature death crushed in the bud, to the grief of all that knew, and hence respected, a talented, hard-working family.



H. B. CONWAY (COULSON)

FIRST appeared at the Olympic, November, 1872, and immediately afterwards as Copperfield in "Little Em'ly" revived. Going to the Lyceum in September, the next year, he played all the juvenile leading parts; but except in youth and good looks did not promise very strongly. However, in the continual want of a young first lover, *vice* Harry Montague removed by death, Mr. Conway had again no end of opportunities as well at the Haymarket as at the Court. In 1878 he was the juvenile lead at the Prince of Wales's, being a rather good Julian Beauclerc in "Diplomacy" (Dora). In 1884 he was in the original cast of "Saints and Sinners" at the Vaudeville. He has played Romeo to the principal stars.



MISS HARRIET COVENEY (MRS. JECKS),

A LONDONER, youngest of a large family all connected with the stage, her parents having belonged to the old Haymarket Theatre. When not "more than seven" she played Zoe in "The Pet of the Petticoats,"

and played that and other child-parts for some time in the north. A little later she was a pathetic *Oliver Twist* at the Glasgow Theatre. In the North, too, during the hard times of the drama, when performers had to "make up for everything with a row of pins and a pinch of brick-dust," she went through such a variety of parts that nothing was new to her in later life. On her return home she was much improved in her dancing by Leclercq. She then came out at the Victoria, but had to return to the provinces until 1849. Thanks to this continuous and varied experience, she became invaluable for burlesques and pantomimes. Hardly a winter has passed that she has not been seen on the London stage in these kindred pieces. For a number of years she was the wonderment of all beholders from her ability to hold her own and keep the fun rolling even with the active Vokes' Family about her. More recently she has been most entertaining as the mother-in-laws, impudent servants, and serio-comic adventuresses inseparable from the French farcical comedies lately popular. At the Adelphi, in "*In the Ranks*," she was noticed to make a finished character of the Village Gossip, though it did not contain as many words as she has had years of success.

MISS HELENA CECILE ERNSTONE (MISS SCHOTT),

BORN and educated in Germany for the musical profession, her voice broke on the high notes, and she turned to the spoken drama, appearing at the Canterbury Theatre Royal as Geraldine in "*The Green Bushes*," and now and then taking the lead in theatres of that calibre. We first saw her in London at the Charing Cross (later the Folly, and now Toole's, and originally Woodin the polyphonist's hall, and the C. C. C. Minstrels), in Mr. Cheltnam's "*Edendale*." Her hit was made at the Olympic in "*Little Em'ly*," October 9th, 1869; her *Martha*, the betrayed outcast, being so powerful and natural as to rouse the house into applause, in which Dickens himself joined, spite of a prejudice against his characters on the boards. Unfortunately her subsequent engagements were too onerous, and she went to Australia for her health, playing on her arrival. In 1873 she returned, and the Australian writer Akhurst gave her the title-part in his "*Fair Rosamond*." She was Grace in "*The New Magdalen*," and, still more observable, Henrietta, in the "*Two Orphans*," much to the satisfaction of Miss Fowler, the manageress, who preferred the part of Louise to that with some misgivings. Miss Ernstone's *Marguerite* in "*The Mother*," at the same Olympic theatre, May, 1879, was pathetic and forcible.

MISS NELLY (ELLEN) FARREN,

(MRS. R. SOUTAR), daughter of Mr. Henry Farren, and granddaughter of Mr. William Farren the elder, was trained by Kitchen

the clown (many of whose pupils in dancing, like Miss Elise Holt, for example, have made their mark), and brought out by Fenton at the Victoria, March 28th, 1864, as Ninetta in Madame Celeste's "Woman in Red." The Olympic was for a long time in the habit of drawing from "The Vic.," and Miss Farren and a sister (who married and retired) appeared in the many burlesques which were a feature there. From the opening of the Gaiety, December 21st, 1868, her name has been almost inseparably attached to that entertainment known as "the Gaiety burlesques." For a long while Mr. Toole was her low comedy support, succeeded by Mr. Royce and Mr. Terry. Unflagging spirits, unalterable appearance, a quiet Gallic gift of talking to music as satisfactory as singing itself, and a deep dramatic ability exhibited in such hard tests as the "Street Arab's Song," these have prevented her ever becoming tiresome, or seeming "the same thing over again."

MISS LYDIA FOOTE.

IN April, 1852, as a child, she first appeared at the Lyceum in C. Matthews' extravagantly long "Chain of Events." She is a niece of the once very popular Mrs. Keeley. On her return to the stage, at the age of 19, she and Miss Moore made a most pleasing impression in "The Hidden Hand" (November 2nd, 1864), at the Olympic. She soon became worthy of being chosen as understudy for Miss Kate Terry, and now and then replaced her without any one regretting the change. In 1866 she was the heroine in Collins' "Frozen Deep," and showed that her genial gracefulness was not incompatible with earnest intensity. In 1867, April 6th, she was engaged at the Prince of Wales's as Esther in "Caste." No one since has ever presented this heroine of the teacup-and-saucer school with finer quiet emotion. She was also the original Amanda of Robertson's "Play" (15th February, 1868). In September of the same year she played the double part in Byron's "Blow for Blow." After being seen at the principal theatres, always to gratification, but not in parts that suited her, she had a "success of tears" as poor SMike at the Adelphi (March 4th, 1875). In January, 1875, she was the heroine in the English version of the "Danischeffs." Hélène Petit, the original in the French, had the advantage of her in stately presence, but not in the art of touching the heart's finer chords, and she was very successful. On the 21st of February, 1885, she appeared at the Court as Mrs. Denham in "The Denhams" ("The Crisis" remodelled), in which part Miss Foote was so sympathetic an artiste that none of the audience could complain of being so pleasantly pained.

EDMUND WILLIAM GARDEN,

SON of a much-esteemed front-of-the-house manager, was born in London, April 27th, 1845. The Theatre Royal, Nottingham, opening

night saw him among the company of Walter Montgomery. Throughout the North and Midland he played comedy in all its branches up to 1870, when he came before the Olympic audience, in October, as Uriah Heap. He left there for the Globe, where his clown of the old school, in "Fine Feathers," surprised the hardened sad critics into an unanimity of praise very seldom encountered. A resemblance to the Frenchman who introduced the papa of "Giroflé-Girofla" to our people led to his engagement in the English version at the Philharmonic (now Grand), and he was quite as good in all points. He is the original of several Byronic characters in their provincial first productions. His quiet, yet penetrative drollery, capability of striking outbursts of genuine pathos, and conscientious completeness of characterisation, have been lately revealed at their fulness in the good-hearted bumpkin in the Adelphi success, "In the Ranks."

GEORGE GROSSMITH,

SON of a late popular lecturer, gave up legal reporting and an intention to become a solicitor to study music. He adopted the peculiar line of entertainment originated by John Parry, and Professor Pepper presented him to the Polytechnic audiences in 1869. With the Howard Pauls and his father, and upon his own merits, he went the rounds of the countless institutions with vocal and musical recitations. In London he performed the same pieces at private houses, where Sir Arthur Sullivan appreciated his suitability for a larger stage, and offered him the eccentric lead in "The Sorcerer." He is since identified with the Gilbert-Sullivan *répertoire*, having "created" Sir Joseph Porter in the "Pinafore," etc. His comic drawing-room songs are unique of their kind.

AUGUSTUS HARRIS,

ONE of the most remarkable Hebrews among the many in our theatrical profession, was born March 18th, 1852, at Paris. His father was the Mr. Harris known during many years as manager of the Princess's Theatre, and afterwards identified with Covent Garden Opera House. Augustus was his eldest son, and was educated to be a banker and merchant. On his father's death, in 1873, he turned to the stage, coming out as Malcolm, Theatre Royal, Manchester. As light comedian and juvenile tragedian, he acted throughout the country for some time with such stars as Mr. Barry Sullivan. For a period Mr. Harris stage-managed for the Mapleson Opera Troupe on tour. In 1876 his knowledge of languages served him in bringing over the Paris Odeon Company to produce "The Danischeffs" at the St. James's. At Christmas,

1876, he was playing *Green Lanes* in "*Pink Dominoes*" at the Criterion, and producing his own pantomime of "*Sinbad*" at the Crystal Palace. In 1879 he was treasurer, acting and stage manager, and part-author of "*Venus*" burlesque, all at the Royalty nightly. While still short of thirty years, supported by a capitalist (whose daughter he married), he took Drury Lane Theatre, and did very well in the very first year. In July, 1880, he produced "*The World*," partly written by himself, which ran on till the pantomime displaced it, and was then revived for six weeks more. Several melodramas of "*The World*" type were successfully brought out, and he continues to make "*The Lane*" pantomime the unique attraction of its sort in the capital.

MISS MAGGIE HUNT

MADE her first London appearance at the Gaiety, 1879, in the Hanlon Lees' "*Voyage en Suisse*," and continued in the piece during its English tour, finally playing the leading part in 1882. She played Fanny in the Comyns Carr version of "*Far from the Madding Crowd*," at the Globe, and on its provincial tour. In 1883, she had the principal parts in Holt and Wilmot's Company. After several important country engagements she came back to town for Barbara in "*In the Ranks*," at the Adelphi, and continues there for the present piece.

JOHN HENRY BRODERIP IRVING.

BORN February 6th, 1838, at Keinton, near Glastonbury, he came to London at the age of ten to school and to be a clerk for some five years. His first play was *Hamlet*, with Phelps in it, at the Wells. Hoskins, an actor there, gave the stage-struck youth lessons, and would have introduced him at his theatre, but his pupil shrank from the ordeal without experience elsewhere, and went, under Hoskins's credentials, to open at the Lyceum (name of good augury), Sunderland. He played Gaston in "*Richelieu*," he being eighteen. He came out next at Edinburgh, playing there nearly three years. He then appeared at Glasgow, and afterwards at Manchester, where he was acting when Booth filled an engagement at the Theatre Royal in 1862. He remembers Booth distinctly at that time, although Booth has no remembrance of him or of his being in the Manchester company. He continued there until the spring of 1865, except that, in September, 1859, he came to the Princess's, on Mr. Toole's recommendation, "a young man so eccentric, so ambitious, and so hardworking that he will get on;" but such small parts were offered by the Keans that his dignity was irritated, and he returned to the

country. In 1866 he engaged with Boucicault for his "Hunted Down" tour on condition of having a London appearance in it when brought out there. His villain Scudamore was something so natural that everybody recognised a profound study of character moulded into a type. When the piece came to the St. James's the critics were unanimous in approval. Unhappily, the new-comer's success in this line, confirmed by his Gassitt, in "Dearer than Life" (Dickens saw this and prophesied the man of thirty would become a great actor), Bill Sikes (not bluff, brutal, and burly enough, nor even a "romance of the gutter," as Handsome Jordan made it), Robert Macaire (weak beside Fechter's), etc., all heavy villains, made the general playgoer believe him fit for nothing else. However, he was a showy Doricourt in "The Belle's Stratagem," St. James's, October 6th, 1866, and fairly pleasing in Charles Surface, Harry Dornton, and so on; but his true vein seemed rather the eccentrics, as Chevenix in "Uncle Dick's Darling," he made up after Phiz's Dombey, Digby Grant in "The Two Roses" during the 300 nights' run. In 1871 the Batemans had the Lyceum, and did not know what to do with it, as Kate was no longer a star-draw, and their other girls too young to be attractions. A capable actor named Taillade had made an impression at a Paris minor house with "The Polish Jew" ("The Bells," as Mr. Leopold Lewis translated it), a drama by Erckmann-Chatrian, and Irving and Taillade are much alike, except that the latter has more "body," as they say of wines. Matthias in "The Bells," captured the sensation lovers, and Irving and the Lyceum were valuable properties in a night. He soon had a following, and whatever he presented was applauded by them: all the Shakesperian round, and standard poetic drama, with a few novelties. But they were all staged with costly elaboration, well cast also, and the celebrity gained justified American tours with which half the actor-manager's year is taken. Mr. Irving has had public banquets and other testimonials tendered him, as if he were another Kean or Macready.

DAVID JAMES

WILL probably stand or fall in theatrical records by his famous Middlewick in "Our Boys." This comedy, produced at the Vaudeville, January 16th, 1875, ran to April 18th, 1879, mainly because of the just pathos and smoothly-sustained humour of our actor. He had given some scintillations of his brilliant talent in the Mr. Jenkins of Albery's "Two Roses," same theatre, June 4th, 1870, and an unconventional Homespun in the "Heir at Law," Strand, February, 1870. Previously he had been seen in many of the Strand burlesques and in the Royalty "Ixion." His very best burlesque conception was as Francis I., in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." In old comedy he was a good Backbite and an animated Goldfinch.

MISS CLARA JECKS,

IS the daughter of Mrs. C. Jecks (Harriet Coveney). In July, 1873, she had a few lines in "Kissi-Kissi" at the Opera-Comique. In the autumn she was at Drury Lane, and appeared in a pantomime, and others following. She is excellent as boys, whether the burlesque page, or the cheeky Londoner, such as Sam Willoughby. From being long retained at the Adelphi Theatre, where her father is treasurer, and the pieces in which she appeared having long runs, her opportunities for exhibiting her fresh ideas and original ones have not been there so much as at Gaiety matinées; on such an occasion a collier lad in a version of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" was peculiarly touching, smacking with localisms. Her sterling ability and the uncommonly thorough training due to her experienced mother cause her to seem rather "wasted" in her present engagement in Gaiety burlesque.

MISS MARIA JONES.

BORN in Liverpool, of Anglo-Welsh parentage, she almost grew up at the theatre, and associated from a very early age with the Sisters Massey, Goodall, and others, who afterwards made a name on the London stage. Miss Jones was first seen in London at the Globe Theatre in the "Corsican Bothers" burlesque. Going over to the Strand, she had the good sense to play eccentric comedy and old women, although she was only about twenty. She was often seen as the comic alderman's more than middle-aged wife in the first part of the entertainment and burlesque boy afterwards. Of late years she has been touring with Mr. Edward Terry's company, retaining the same parts at the Gaiety when he came to town. She is now at the Comedy Theatre in the old Strand burlesque "Nemesis." From the singular coincidence of a Miss Maria Jones of the Liverpool theatres coming to London at the Olympic about the same time as her namesake at the Strand, some confusion has arisen, but the former was a comedy and juvenile lead performer, whose premature death alone prevented her attaining the altitude her abilities entitled her to win.

MRS. KENDAL,

(MR. WILLIAM HUNTER GRIMSTONE, *née* Margaret Robert son), was born at Grimsby, March 15th, 1848. Her father, William, was an actor and manager, and brought her out as a mere child. In 1852 she was The Blind Child in "The Seven Poor Travellers" at Marylebone. In 1855 her Little Eva at Bristol was pronounced charming;

the young actress also played in the Bath Circuit. When Montgomery revived "Hamlet" at the Haymarket, (July, 1865), she was chosen for Ophelia; a little later for Desdemona, to Ira Aldridge's *black* "Othello." Returning from provincial engagements, she came out at "The Lane," at Easter, as Edith in the "Great City." Though Marston's "Hero of Romance" failed at the Haymarket, (March, 1868), her Blanche was accounted truly touching. She appeared in "Cards" at the opening of the Gaiety, December 21st, 1868. When "Dreams" came out there, in 1869, she played Lady Clara. She was lucky enough at the end of the summer of the same year to be engaged at the Haymarket, and very fortunate too was the house to secure such a prize. She there created Lilian in "New Men and Old Acres," the Princess in the "Palace of Truth," Galatea in "Pygmalion," Selene in the "Wicked World," Mrs. Vanbrugh in "Charity;" and to her capabilities Mr. Gilbert owed a great portion of his success. Though she fell short of genius, her emotion in all veins was not only very English, but exactly suited to the limits of perception in our lower middle classes; nothing could have made her better, in fact, than her not having had so thorough a professional training, since she had never been able entirely to shake off her staginess. In 1875 Miss Madge Robertson went to the Court, and besides those pretty little comediettas of the "Uncle's Will" type, which she and Mr. Kendal, her husband, acted to perfection, she made a hit in "Broken Hearts." Early in January, 1878, Sardou's Dora ("Diplomacy") was brought out at the Prince of Wales's Theatre; Miss Robertson had the leading part. Though she did not in the least depict or look a high-born Spanish lady, the sustained tenderness of her passion gratified all those who had not seen, and were not likely to see, how much stronger Mlle. Pierson had built up the part. After playing several pieces with her husband at the Court again, she went to the St. James's, where she remains as a star. Some injudicious remarks in a speech occasioned hostility in members of her profession and dramatic critics, unfortunately to her assumption of Rosalind at the St. James's, 1885, in which her matronly figure and want of youthful earnestness and sprightliness, and sweet but out-of-place serenity, gave too much grounds to gird at her. Mrs. Kendal is seen at her most suitable *forte* in such characters as "The Squire."



MISS SOPHIE LARKINS.

A LIVERPOOL lady, first seen in London at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, September 25th, 1865. A more important part was cast to her in November of the same year, she being the original Lady Parnham in "Society." She was also the original comedy old woman in several other Robertsonian pieces. Though having had excellent engagements at most of our foremost theatres, she is considered to have been best in Byron's comedies. She was the original Priscilla in his "Partner."

for Life," Clarisses Champneys in "Our Boys" during its long run, etc. She has a full yet ladylike humour, a merry eye, which points the neat delivery of lines, a first-rate stage bearing, and occupies a line of her own on the London stage, in which she could not easily be replaced.

MISS JENNIE LEE

(AFTERWARDS Mrs. J. B. Burnett). Born in London, she began by walking on as page in "Chilperic," at the Lyceum, 1870. In "Little Faust" she played the Crossing Sweeper, or Street Arab, extremely vividly and naturally, which was a foretaste of her celebrated "Jo," the leading part in her husband's version of "Bleak House." She first performed it in America, where it struck home and made her a "star." On 22nd February, 1876, she opened the Globe Theatre with this part, and the good opinion of our American cousins was immediately confirmed. After a prolonged tour she is again presenting this striking embodiment of London waifs at the Strand (1885). In July, 1870, she was engaged at the Strand Theatre for leading burlesque in succession to that charming and inimitable little Angelina Claude, whose quitting the stage through marriage plunged the lovers of light theatricals into despair. Miss Lee replaced her as well as was possible till, somewhat abruptly, she went to the United States to meet with the success which we have above noticed. On her immediate return she played the Burlesque Boy in the Surrey pantomime, 1875-6.

MISS MARGARET LEIGHTON

(MISS DAVIES). Born in Wales, she was, we believe, one of Mr. Ryder's pupils. She was brought out very commendably at the Queen's, March, 1874, as Knowles' "Julia," and followed up a pleasing success with other inevitable parts. Being above the medium stature, and gifted with a fine stage voice, Mr. Calvert chose her for Romeo at the Prince's, Manchester, October, 1874. Returning to the Queen's, with Evadne, Desdemona, and Portia added to her *repertoire*, nothing but the gloom upon that theatre prevented her becoming public talk. In September, 1876, same house, she executed the difficult rôle of Chorus in "Henry the Fifth" without trying the patience of the audience, and extorting plaudits from even that severe master of elocution, Prof. Edwin Drew. In 1878 she played Formosa, revived at the Adelphi, much more impassionedly, and consequently better, than the original. Miss Leighton's newest creation is of the Sibyl in Junius, at the Princess's, 1885, when she contrived to be faultlessly classical, and yet full of that heartiness which is of all times: in fact, the honours of the evening fall rather to her and Mr. Willard than to the intended hero and heroine.

MISS FANNY LESLIE.

OF Hebrew extraction, this versatile lady adopted the theatrical profession in tender years, and became distinguished in America as a vocalist and step-dancer. When there was a furore here for American song-and-dance artistes, Miss Leslie appeared very prominently, gradually undertaking more and more important parts till she became the Prince in Alhambra spectacular operas, with plenty of dancing. She obtained every Christmas first-class provincial engagements as pantomime hero. After, however, coming out at the Drury Lane (1884-5) as Dick in "Whittington" pantomime, she announced her intention of giving up this line. She is now touring with her own company, presenting special pieces, which give scope for her capabilities as a vivacious actress, accurate dancer, and touching and pleasing songstress.

JOHN MACLEAN

APPEARED before the public as an elocutionist. After studying the standard drama with Miss Glyn prior to 1859, he came out in minor parts at the Plymouth Theatre. He played the King to Charles Kean's "Hamlet" so well that he was offered "good business" in his second season. In 1861 he played Utility at the Surrey, and obtained unanimous praise for Danny Mann in "Colleen Bawn" burlesque. In 1862 he was the original Mr. Gibson, the banker, in "The Ticket of Leave Man" at the Olympic. A certain hardness of style capitally suited the lines of the City man and the like, presented in "Simpson and Co." Returning to the New Surrey under Shepherd's management, as the Old Man and Character, he came over to the Princess's for a Scotch part in "The Man o' Airlie," and remained until 1868. He was a long time at the Gaiety, from its opening until he went to the Vaudeville and St. James's, to which he is now attached.

CLAUDE MARIUS (DUPLANY).

BORN in Paris, February, 1850, in 1865 he was in the chorus of the chief opera-bouffe house in Paris, the Folies, and soon had little parts entrusted to him. In 1869 he came over with that company which the Mansells brought out at the Lyceum. He played in "Chilperic" and "Little Faust." Called back to fulfil his military duties during the Franco-Prussian war, it was not until April, 1872, that he re-appeared in England at the Philharmonic Theatre in "Génévieve." Considered "good" so far, he made his great hit as the "fire-eating" Major in "Nemesis" at the Strand, and laughingly parodied Mr. Bancroft as

Orloff in "Dora" ("Diplomacy") burlesque. In April, 1870, same theatre, he played the trying part of Favart in "Madame Favart." From his foreign origin he is of course excellent in dialect parts, and has a peculiar vein of eccentric yet genteel comedy almost inimitable.

HENRY G. NEVILLE.

BORN in Manchester in 1837, his father, who was an actor and manager, brought him out very early. His first bow on the London stage was made at the Lyceum, October 1860. In 1861, after having performed in the principal provincial cities, he appeared at the Olympic, and played in most of the pieces which Mr. Tom Taylor wrote or adapted. Thanks to his unforced dialect, his sincere pathos, and more than English romantic fervour, he made an enormous hit as the original Bob Brierley in "The Ticket of Leave Man." At the end of four years he went to the Adelphi. His admirers were gratified there by his Miner in Phillips' "Lost in London," and his Farmer Allen in the Reade-Tennyson's *Dora*; in Reade's dramatisation of "Put Yourself in his Place" his north country knowledge again came into play for his very vivid Sheffield Mechanic: he forged a knife on a real anvil on the stage. In 1873 to 1879 he was, as manager of the Olympic, playing the principal part in most of the pieces he produced, only to name here Pierre in the "Two Orphans," Lord Clancarty, and the Gascon. In 1878 he returned specially to the Adelphi to play the hero in "Proof; or, a Celebrated Case." He has often played "The Ticket of Leave Man" at revivals in town. Latterly he is playing old and modern comedy at the Vaudeville. He has received such flattering offers for the United States that he will probably be lost to us for some years there.

MISS ISABELLA (BELLA) PATEMAN

(MRS. ROBERT PATEMAN). Having a fine figure and an exceptional voice, which only lacked flexibility and accurate expression of passion (now come by experience), Miss Pateman was soon noticed in the country, where she was performing the "stock round," and snapped up for America. She soon made her mark there, and came home for an encouraging first appearance at the Olympic; she was Lady Clancarty to Miss Fowler's Lady Betty Noel, and was equally as strong while far more touching than the original exponent. At the same house, in the following year (1877) she played in many standard pieces, and the heroine in Reade's "Scuttled Ship" ("Foul Play"); she was a fine Lady Audley also. In April, 1878, she went to the Adelphi to create Adrienne during the long run of "Proof;" the next year Queen Elizabeth in "Amy Robsart," revived. In March, 1885, she divided the applause with Miss Mary Anderson, as well for humorous talent as fine appearance, in the "Hunchback" at the Lyceum, though Helen is scarcely her line.

HARRY PAULTON.

BORN in Wolverhampton, he appeared there and acted several years from 1861, as well as through the York circuit. Having found his *forte* to be low comedy, he was engaged in 1864 for three seasons at the Glasgow Theatre. His first London appearance was in June, 1867, as Wormwood for one night only at the Surrey. He was first noticed by the London critics as being above the common for his very funny Blueskin in the "Jack Sheppard" burlesque, Strand, 1870. From 1872 to 1877 he was very much liked at the Alhambra, appearing for most part in opera-bouffes. His humour is not unctuous, his voice not smooth, and his features more often serious than jolly. In spite of these traits, or, perhaps, because they are ingeniously set in opposition to the comic text, his true comicality is clearly recognised by both gallery and stalls. He is the author of the clever books of more than one successful comic opera and pantomime, and is an able and zealous stage manager.

MISS KATE PHILLIPS

(MRS. H. B. CONWAY, *i.e.* Coulson). This inimitable soubrette, who has no superior, even on a foreign stage, walked on at the Gaiety in burlesque merely to inure herself to the stage. Her first appearance as an actress was at the Haymarket, in "Tom Noddy's Secret," as Gabrielle; this name is a sort of talisman with her, and she bestowed it upon her sister for theatrical purposes, who is known as Gabrielle Goldney. Messrs. Hare and Kendal, 'cute in discerning, and liberal in paying for exceptional talent, signed a long engagement with this only meet *remplaçante* of Miss Marie Wilton; but for some unexplained reason, they allowed her to be won away by Mr. Thorne for the Vaudeville. Here for three or four years she has been a fount of true English jollity. Her Perplexed Wife in "Confusion" would have delighted poor old Buckstone, and caused him fondly to write another "Nan" for this pride of our comic stage.

ARTHUR WING PINERO.

BORN in London and educated for the law, he turned to the stage, on which he appeared at Edinburgh, June, 1874, remaining under the Wyndham management until February, 1875, when the theatre was burnt. Going to the Liverpool Alexandra, he acted there until he came up to town for a part in "Miss Gwilt," at the Globe, April 5th, 1876. He has played the King on a long Shakespearian tour with Mr. Irving, and many parts at Mr. Irving's Lyceum from 1877 to 1879. Of late years he has been giving most of his time to play-writing, showing distinct ability. His latest piece, called "The Magistrate," produced at the Court Theatre, March, 1885, is quite original, though founded on those farcical comedies peculiar to the Paris theatres where few ladies are visible.

EDWARD CORRY RIGHTON.

THIS popular low comedian came to London with a strong reputation, verified by his appearance at the Court Theatre, January 25th, 1871. He was Bangles in "Randall's Thumb." He was manager here for some two years, during which he appeared in a number of eccentric characters, and was particularly amusing in burlesque. He played Shakespearian comedy at several of our chief theatres. While lessee of the Globe Theatre, 1877-78, he was Tony Lumpkin and Bob Acres. He has written several farcical pieces, which go very well—at least when he is performing in them.

AMY ROSELLE.

AMY and Percy Roselle, brother and sister, were born in London, about 1850, and were brought out as children at the Exeter Theatre. After much experience in pantomime, she rose to burlesque and chamber-maid parts. The late Mr. Sothern recognised her budding talent, and engaged her to support him in his star pieces throughout the country. It was also under his engagement that she appeared in Byron's "English Gentleman" at the Haymarket, May, 1871, having already made her bow there as Lady Teazle. Accompanying Mr. Sothern to the United States, her return was not made until 1872, when she went through a Shakespearian round at the Princess's with Phelps and Creswick. While always pleasing, a first substantial hit was made at the Gaiety in Boucicault's "Lod Astray." She was the original Mary Melrose of "Our Boys," at the Vaudeville, January 16th, 1875. She was a delightful Dora in Sardou's "Diplomacy," for the Mr. and Mrs. Kendal tour, 1878. Early in 1879 she adequately succeeded Miss Lydia Foote as Esther in "Caste," at the Prince of Wales's. During Miss Anderson's engagement at the Lyceum Miss Roselle played the wife to her Galatea, and her fervent emotion and vehement yet distinct elocution in the curse was deservedly applauded. In February, 1885, at the Prince's she made so much of a poor part in "La Princesse Georges," that Mrs. Langtry, the star, was not merely eclipsed, but fairly snuffed out. Miss Roselle (*i.e.*, Hawkins) is Mrs. Arthur Dacre.

EDWARD WILLIAM ROYCE.

BORN in Bedfordshire, August 11th, 1841, he was taught operatic and character dancing, and after being attached to Covent Garden, took to playing harlequin in the chief provincial cities. He then turned to burlesque, but kept up in his grotesque dancing and comic acrobatic feats. In September, 1872, he was engaged for the Gaiety, coming out as Whiskerandos. After becoming very popular there in burlesques, his superhuman exertions indisposed him from his profession during some time, but, happily recovering, he re-appeared at the Gaiety, to which he still belongs.

MISS KATE SANTLEY

CAME out in the ballet and small speaking parts at the Liverpool Theatre. Her voice having an exceptional range, and her appearance and manners being winsome, she turned to the music-hall, where she soon rose to highest celebrity. After making a sensation in town, she transferred her charms and vocal powers to the Queen's Theatre in Gilbert's "Stranger" burlesque. At Drury Lane pantomimes then comprised her for several seasons; she was particularly applauded for her pluck in making her way to the theatre through the great snowstorm in 1881, not to disappoint her few but hearty admirers. At the Strand Theatre she attempted comedy with indifferent success. She studied for the grand opera under Madame Viardot-Garcia, but over-tasked herself, and gave up the project. On the other hand, her voice was ample, and her sprightly style all that was needed as principal in most of the operabouffes that she helped to make popular during the '70's. Her engagement at the Alhambra, '72, was marked with fierce rivalry between her and Madame Rose Bell, a Franco-American *prima donna*. In 1877-8 and at the present time Miss Santley is Manageress of the Royalty, where she appears at the fashionable season in leading comic opera parts. She created, to universal satisfaction, a highly original character in "The Merry Duchess," and she is a capital Germaine in the "Cloches." She is of American birth and no relation to Mr. Santley of the Opera, her name being an assumption for the stage.

J. L. SHINE,

BORN at Manchester, May, 1856, commenced his professional career at the Queen's there in October, 1875, as a "super," but after three nights he was entrusted with a small part in "Julius Cæsar," and subsequently with the walking gentlemen. As a low comedian, he acted throughout the north. Returning to Manchester, he was called upon, at two hours' notice, to play Lord Sands in "Henry the Eighth," and so successfully that he was complimented by Phelps. This led to his being engaged by Miss Neilson to act Sir Andrew in "Twelfth Night." She engaged him to tour with her in the part. He then toured as principal comedian with Miss Kate Lawler; his Onesimus Epps, in "The Member for Slocum," won great popularity in the country. Upon the retirement of Miss Lawler, in 1881, he assumed the direction. In 1883 Mr. Shine joined with Mr. Hollingshead to "run" the Globe with some new comedies and revivals. Later he appeared at the Gaiety in burlesque, being particularly noticeable in "Dick Whittington." He is now at the Empire in comic opera.

MRS. JANE STEPHENS.

THE best old woman on our stage, she had a long experience in all kinds of pieces from 1847 to 1858, mainly in town at the Marylebone, Lyceum and Olympic. At the last house she was the original Mrs. Willoughby in "The Ticket of Leave Man." While on the stage she became *the* character of the play. She has since been engaged, and always without a flaw in her performance, at our principal theatres.



MARGARET FLORENCE ST. JOHN (MRS. JAMES, AFTERWARDS MADAME MARIUS).

BORN at Plymouth, she was precocious as a musician, and was trained by her father, who brought her out as pianiste and vocalist at concert halls in that town. After an experience obtained with Miss Blanche Cole's and the energetic Mr. Durand's English opera troupes, she came up to town with the Rose Hersee troupe, and was seen at the Crystal Palace in rather a variety of parts, singing both contralto and mezzo-soprano. This was in the autumn of 1877. In 1878 she repeated her Germaine in "Les Cloches," at Easter, at the Folly. She created the English Madame Favart at the Strand, April 12th, 1879. This exacting rôle was so adequately dealt with that she was at once considered a comic-opera *prima donna*, who eclipsed the old stagers and was a dangerous rival to the reigning favourite, Miss Violet Cameron. She has since been seen at the principal houses devoted to opera-bouffe, and is now, March, 1885, heroine of the new opera at the Empire Theatre, called "The Lady of the Locket."



BARRY SULLIVAN,

BORN in Birmingham, 1824, made his first appearance at the Cork Theatre, 1840. From the very first he was faithful to the high and poetic drama. When he came up to London in 1852 he challenged criticism with his Hamlet, and made a favourable impression upon the whole, though none too strong, his voice limited, and the making of points showing over-study. For many years he was seen with Miss Faucit and Miss Vandenhoff in new and old pieces of the legitimate drama. From 1857 to 1860 he was touring in the United States, and on his re-appearance as Hamlet again, it was found that eight years' practice had made him worthy of admiration. From 1860 to 1866 Mr. Sullivan was manager and leading tragedian of an Australian Theatre. In September, 1866, he appeared at Drury Lane as Faulconbridge and as Macbeth. There was no doubt of his improvement in power and completeness. In May, 1868, he opened the Holborn Theatre, when taste had gone by for blank verse pieces in London. Since this hapless experiment Mr. Sullivan has been touring around the world and throughout the provinces, where he continues a great favourite, particularly in Ireland and at Liverpool.

WILLIAM TERRISS (LEWIN).

BORN 1849 in London, after a collegiate education he joined the navy. He took to the stage October, 1869, at the Prince of Wales's, Birmingham, in minor parts, shortly afterwards coming up to the London theatre similarly named, which he quitted to play in Halliday's historical-romantic pieces at Drury Lane. During the long run of the "Belle's Strategem" he played Doricourt with much grace and geniality. Returning to "the Lane," he was Romeo to Miss Wallis's Juliet, and well replaced Montague's English Captain in "The Shaughraun" throughout its long run, and another run at the Adelphi, March 30th, 1878. At the Court he played Squire Thornhill in "Olivia," and at a revival. There was a great deal of talk among the critics as to whether the young actor were better in comedy or melodrama, and he even attempted a kind of light comedy villain in Byron's "Conscience Money." He was the first Fawley Denham in "The Crisis," Haymarket, December 2nd, 1878. In 1879 he was playing Jack in "The Queen's Shilling" at the St. James's, January, 1885. He performed Romeo once more at the Lyceum Theatre, and will play that and the other Shakespearian lovers during Miss Anderson's American tour, 1885, having been presenting them at the Lyceum meanwhile.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON (MRS. TILBURY, AFTERWARDS
MRS. ALEXANDER HENDERSON).

BORN in London, she was trained as a dancer, and was such a pretty child, so bright and nimble, that everybody was made a friend to smoothe her way in the profession. As a principal dancer she led the ballet in 1852 at Her Majesty's. During the following year she learned to speak parts, and came out still as a child in Christmas pieces. In 1856 she made a tour of the Continent as dancer and pantomimist only. In another year there was a rage in town for pantomime-ballet-burlesques, for which Miss Thompson came back in the very nick to be the heroine. She was seen in a number of pieces, generally suggested by French extravaganzas, such as Rigolboche, La Reine Mogador, and like celebrities made popular in Paris. Some years later she appeared in comedy with pleasing reception, but always showed a restraint upon her, as if her exuberance was in fetters. Gravitating again towards her first love, she acquired such a reputation in the new kind of burlesque, that a splendid engagement, several times repeated, was pre-ensured her in the United States. Miss Thompson's "blondes," a carefully-chosen troupe, have never been surpassed by similar organisations. In October, 1878, Mr. Henderson having the Folly Theatre, she appeared in a number of Farnie's burlesques there, and now and then in comedy. For a season she burlesqued as Pauline at the Imperial, 1879. In 1884 she played some pieces at the Crystal Palace before going on tour, amongst which was Judic's "Nitouche."

MISS EMILY THORNE.

MISS EMILY THORNE was born in London, and is a sister of Mr. Thomas Thorne. She first appeared in that favourite amateur's part, Sally, in "Stage Struck." She had a fine theatrical appearance, a strong yet melodious voice, and more vivacity than is associated with tall women. After an old-style round of practice in the South-West and Midlands, she came back to London for the Adelphi Easter pantomime, (1859), as the "Fair One with the Golden Hair," under a three years' engagement. In 1862 Professor Anderson presented at the Winter Garden, New York, a strange hodge-podge Burlesque of "The Tempest." Miss Thorne, though unmistakably a "British Blonde," was the American "Goddess of Liberty." The parody was a failure, but the actress made so profound an impression that she remained in that country for seven or eight years, not only acting comedy and burlesque, but singing ballads at high-class concerts. On her return to the Metropolis she continued to be engaged for principal parts, turning more broadly comic with riper years. She has most recently been an estimable support to Mr. Toole at his theatre.

MISS SARAH THORNE,

A LONDONER, came out as a child in pantomime when her father owned the old Pavilion Theatre. A wide experience and her natural capabilities gave her a good position at the Old Surrey, and after having been leading lady at the Dublin Theatre Royal, she continued during years as a star, her *répertoire* being an extensive one. From the end of 1865 to the summer of 1866 she played to Creswick and Ryder in Shakesperian rôles at the Standard. For many years she managed the Margate Theatre, and had Astley's for a season.

THOMAS THORNE.

BORN in London in October, 1862, he first appeared in "Tom's Life" in a comic personation-part. From 1864 till 1870 he belonged to the Strand Company, where he made his name for grotesque-burlesque characters; he also acquitted himself creditably in short comic and serio-comic parts. In 1870, joint manager with Mr. David James and the late Harry Montague, of the newly-built Vaudeville Theatre, he retains it as sole lessee and manager. Like most eccentric comedians, he believes in his pathos, though without such applause from the audience as to justify the opinion. Besides high comedy parts, he has played the young lover as Talbot in "Our Boys" throughout its unprecedented run; the blind youth in "Two Roses," Tom Pinch of Dickens, and the Deacon in "Saints and Sinners."

JOHN LAWRENCE TOOLE,

SON of the London Civic Toastmaster, was born in London, 1832. He played so well with South London Amateurs, that Dickens, invited to see him, advised his adopting the stage instead of the desk. He came out regularly as a low-comedian at Ipswich Theatre Royal, and Queen's, Dublin, and practised in the provinces. In 1852, July 22nd, the Haymarket Theatre presented him in "The Spitalfields Weaver," which he has often played since. In 1854, October 2nd, St. James's, he played Pepys in the Taylor-Read "King's Rival," as well as a farce, being quaint in one and comic in the other to full popular and artistic appreciation. In 1856 he was a clown in Dillon's "Belphegor." In burlesque and farce his eccentric comedy was noticed by old Webster, a very keen judge. It was he who engaged him, therefore, for the Adelphi, where he remained from 1859 to 1868, except tours in the closed season. For a long time he was regarded as an imitator of Wright, but his original creations lifted him ere long above these criticisms. Even Dickens, who disliked his characters on the stage, commended his Bob Cratchit and his Caleb Plummer, which, however, has never been perfect in the pathos. Like all low-comedians, Mr. Toole has always sought a sentimental part; but with all his merits he was not a second Robson. In his own line, though mannered, he is a great favourite not only in town, but through the kingdom, where his not staying too long, or running any one character into the ground, has enabled him to remain always welcome. He made an American tour, 1875; but beyond the Atlantic cities, where Englishmen mustered strongly, his too intensely Cockney peculiarities did not please the public. Mr. Toole has a theatre of his own, named after him, where he plays what may be styled Byronic farcical Comedies, in which the hero is a comico-sentimental hybrid, quite to the taste of his patrons. In burlesque of the latest Toole *genre*, as, for instance, parodying Mr. Coghlan's Ipanoff in "Fédora," he drew all the town.

MISS KATE VAUGHAN.

THE Sisters Vaughan were for some years dancers, particularly as *pre-mières* in the provincial theatres and the transpontine ones. They separated, and while Miss Susie went in the music halls as serio-comic with dancing, Miss Kate Vaughan joined the Court Theatre company, 1872, appearing in burlesque. The next step in advance was into the Drury Lane pantomime. While her voice remained weak, her phrasing was tender, bright, arch, and refined, and she was soon engaged for the Gaiety burlesques, remaining there some years, and being an attraction on account of her costly but tasteful costumes, and superlatively ethereal and delicate dancing. Recently she turned to light comedy and boy personation parts, appearing to great advantage in such pieces as translations of "Déjazet" specialities and their counterparts in English, which she has presented at matinées for short town seasons and on tours. Her sister has quite recently left the music halls in favour of the theatre, appearing in comic opera with a good deal of fitness through natural and acquired ability.

HERMANN VEZIN,

AN American, being born at Philadelphia, March 2nd, 1829. Leaving college with a degree of M.A., he came over to England. He went on the stage at York, 1850, to essay small parts. In another year he attempted juvenile leads. At Easter, 1852, he appeared at the Princess's under the management of Charles Kean, at whose instance he had added himself to the troupe of Thespis. He figured as commendably in melodrama as in Shakespeare. After a return to America, he took to the Surrey Theatre in 1859, playing star in the standard drama. Next year he was acting with Phelps, at the Wells. In 1861 he played Laertes to Fechter's "Hamlet" at the Princess's. When Falconer took the Lyceum, Mr. Vezin appeared in his new comedies, and as Harry in "Peep o' Day," that great rival sensational piece to the "Colleen Bawn." For a period, as the public taste had been spoiled by gaudy burlesque, dramas of action and stage carpenter craft, Mr. Vezin's education in the literary drama was more valuable out of town than in it. In 1867, at the height of the summer, with everything against him, Mr. Vezin produced "The Man o' Airlie," at the Princess's. It was a thorough adaptation of a long-winded German tragedy, which Mr. Wills wrote up into something palatable and even enjoyable to those fond of the luxury of woe. Mr. Vezin has often repeated this praiseworthy creation. He has the most varied *répertoire*, having outdone Sothorn as Dr. Davey (Garriek), improved on Kean, and gone beyond Irving in the dual part in "The Courier of Lyons." As Evelyn and the hero of "Extremes," he is perhaps the only one who can make this prosy gentleman tolerable. In Shakespeare he traverses freely from Macbeth to Iago, from Jaques to Othello; and declaims the translated text of those Greek tragedies that no one else even pretends to do. In the "Danischeffs" and in "L'Etrangère" the French theatre had nothing better; and if Mr. Neville, as Pierre in "Proof," has more popularity with one part of the house, the suffrages of the boxes are for Mr. Vezin; he opened in that part at the Adelphi, September 23rd, 1878, playing it till February, 1879. By the way, if we had a National Theatre, Mr. Vezin would undoubtedly be in the foremost line of its chief actors and professors.

CHARLES WARNER,

SON of the celebrated actress, Mrs. Warner, was born at Kensington, 1846. Supposing his family would not approve of his following the stage, he roamed the country and played Utility till 1864. Critics and playgoers were both only too happy to favour him, and he made an agreeable *début* as Romeo at the Princess's. Mr. Chatterton was glad to engage him for three years at Drury Lane, where he played in that Shakespeare which spelt "Bankruptcy." Joining the company of the Olympic Theatre, light-hearted yet thoroughly considered *technique* in capital Charlie Burridge in "Daisy Farm" (1871), pushed him well forward. He was under the Bateman's Lyceum management for two

from the next year. In 1875 he was the original Charles in "Boys;" at this same Vaudeville Theatre he excellently delineated Harry Dornton, Charles Surface, and other leading juveniles. Much more powerful character was portrayed in the hero of the Danisclieffs (St. James's, January 6th, 1877); even compared with Marais, the French original, he could not be censured. In 1878 he was engaged at the Princess's, playing as Shore, Tom Robinson, and lastly, Coupeau in "Drink;" terminating an admirable conception throughout of the workman who goes wrong through drink, he exhibited his death by *delirium tremens*, which horrified and yet fascinated with its unrelenting power; he quite eclipsed the French original representative.

MARIE EFFIE WILTON (MRS. BANCROFT).

BORN at Doncaster, of humble parentage, and brought out in childhood as dancer and singer before speaking parts. In Dillon's version of *Paillasse* ("Belphegor") she took the boy's part excellently, and much pleased the Lyceum playgoers, September 15th, 1856. The run of public taste along the Strand was on burlesques of the noisy, larking, tumbling type of Brough and Byron, succeeding the more staid ones of Planché and Talfourd; Miss Wilton's short, plump body, nimble limbs, chubby, saucy face, and Cockney vivacity were born for the boy-heroes of these ephemeræ. For a long time she was the life, light, and soul of the Strand Theatre. In the comediettas, where tomboys and hoydens were given the *pas*, she also sparkled beyond comparison. When Byron converted the "Dusthole," neglected Queen's Theatre, in Tottenham-street, into the brilliant and cosy Prince of Wales', he loyally transported the lively little lady thither, April 15th, 1865. She was the Merry Swiss Boy in "La Sombambula" burlesque. Soon after the theatre inclined to comedy, and Tom Robertson saw his opportunity arrive. One after another a string of his mild creations trailed out, and was chiefly popularised by Miss Wilton's varied, admirable, always humorous embodiments. For six years Robertsonian comedy was made by her exertions and unflagging spirits. She was well supported by a company consisting not so much by careful selection as for the sake of old associations, of former theatrical congeners at the Liverpool Theatre; nevertheless they formed an almost faultless galaxy around the coruscating supreme star. As years went on she was tempted to leave her old line, quite without a rival there, for higher walks for which she had not the physical requisites. Hence, her Lady Teazle, 1871, Countess Zicka ("Dora" by Sardou, called here "Diplomacy"), 1878, Peg Woffington, etc., are not memorable. In less exacting parts, as that of the dual-personation in "Sweethearts," on the other hand, lasting effect was attained. In 1880 Miss Wilton (in 1867 Mrs. Bancroft), took the Haymarket Theatre with her husband, and, though not so much to the changed fancy of the town, pursued a fairly prosperous course to the present time, when they are "farewelling" previous to retirement with a fortune.

MRS. JOHN WOOD (MISS VINING).

HER mother and father were of the profession: she came out as an amateur. Her first regular appearance was at the Southampton Theatre. Going over to New York, she married Mr. John Wood, a vocalist and comedian, and after his death performed at the Winter Garden, where she and Mr. Jefferson reproduced most of the London burlesques, and those operettas of the "Swiss Swains" class. In 1866 (November 12th) Mrs. Wood made her *reentrée* in London at the Princess's as Miss Miggs in "Barnaby Rudge;" the audience was unaccustomed to her American style, which was too boisterous—in fact, "lady-like clowning," and her disappearance head-first in the water-butt was considered almost altogether too pantomimic. In October, 1869, manageress of the St. James's, she appeared as Pocahontas in Brougham's burlesque. She and Mr. Mark Smith were greatly successful; his song of the Dutchman's "Wee Dog," and hers, "His Heart was True to Poll," kept alive in the streets for a long time. In the summer of the next year she took these burlesques to the Standard. In 1870, working up the St. James's with true American attention to the comfort of the audience, from the stalls to the gallery, into a high position, she brought out Sardou's "Fernande," and in an incidental part pleased everybody. During her eight years' management she produced Dumas' "Danischeffs," her Princess Lydia in which was very laughable: firstly because it was funny, and secondly, as it was not in the remotest like a Russian princess: a sprinkling of the latest of Mark Twain's jokes in her lines almost turned the whole into a burlesque. In 1871 she revived Brough's "Jenny Lind at Last," which she had often played in America. In 1873 she was seen at the Queen's to unusual advantage as Phillippa in "The Wandering Heir:" all agreed with Mr. Reade that in this part there was no actress could touch her. In 1874 (March 21st) she played in the "American Lady," written specially for her by Mr. Byron for the opening of the Criterion, but it was not to the general taste. In 1878 (December 2nd) she was the original Mrs. Denham in "The Crisis" (Denhams), which in February, 1885, she repeated at the Court Theatre.

 CHARLES WYNDHAM

MADE his first appearance at the Olympic, New York, as walking gentleman. His first London appearance did not occur till May 21st, 1866, when the Royalty received him as Sir Arthur Lascelles in "All that Glitters." In 1869 he was at Wallack's Theatre, New York, playing in old comedy the juvenile leads. As a manager he is known in connection with the Criterion Theatre, where he has produced a number of pieces, generally adapted from the French, or imitation of the Palais Royal farcical comedies. The most notable of these was "The Pink Dominoes." As an actor he figured prominently in all of these, and is considered for our times what the younger Charles Mathews was for his age.



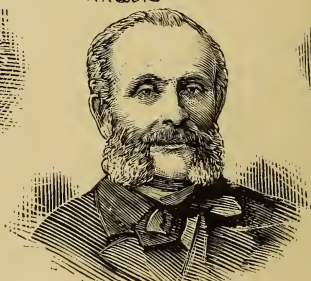
THE MARQUIS TSENG.



GENERAL IGNATIEFF.



COUNT ANDRASSY.



M. DE GIERS.



PRINCE BISMARCK.



PRINCE NAPOLEON.



M. ROCHFORD.

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THE LIVES OF

Eminent Foreign Politicians.

COUNT FREDERICK FERDINAND VON BEUST,

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Ambassador at Paris, was born in 1809, at Dresden. Having passed through the usual course of academic instruction at the Universities of Göttingen and Leipsic, he entered the Saxon Foreign Office. For a period in 1832 he was Assessor of Land Survey. From 1833 to 1835 he travelled in Switzerland, England and France. From 1836 to 1838 he was Secretary of Legation for Saxony at Berlin, and from 1838 to 1841, at Paris. At the latter date he became Chargé-d’Affaires at Munich till 1846, where he filled the same post at London till 1848, in which year he was Ambassador of Berlin till 1849. From 1849 to 1863 he was successively Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister for Agriculture, and Minister of the Interior to the Saxon Government. He was attached to the Federal form of Government. In all these years Count Beust made a reputation for himself, and when the war of 1866 was over he became Foreign Minister to the Austrian Emperor, and later on Chancellor of the Empire (1867). It was largely owing to Count von Beust’s influence over the Emperor of Austria that that monarch adopted a conciliatory policy towards Hungary which terminated in the coronation of Francis Joseph at Pesth on June 7th, 1867. In that year he also went with the Emperor Francis Joseph to Paris, on the opening of the Universal Exhibition in the French capital. His post of Chancellor of the Empire he gave up in 1871, and from 1872 to 1878 was Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London. Since the latter date he has represented the court of Vienna at Paris. While Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire the Count von Beust adopted an intelligent and liberal policy. He showed himself conciliatory to the various nationalities, he secured equal civil and religious rights for the Jews, he did away with the Concordat and imprisonment for debt, he legalised civil marriages, and procured that offences of the press should be tried by jury. Looking well after internal reform, he yet did his best to add to

Austria's military strength. Amongst his other orders Count von Beust has the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle.

KARL OTTO, PRINCE VON BISMARCK-SCHÖNHAUSEN

WAS born on the 1st April, 1815, at Schönhausen. He pursued his studies at Göttingen, Berlin, and Griefswald. He became an officer in the German army and was subsequently a lieutenant in the Landwehr. In 1846 he was a member of the Provincial Diet of Saxony. He speedily attracted attention to himself by the audacity of his views and statements. It is said that he once argued that great cities ought to be removed from the world, because of the support they gave to the democratic and constitutional idea. In the year 1857 he began that career as a diplomatist in which he has since continued to win so much distinction. He was first at Frankfort and subsequently went to Vienna, where he had opposed to himself the astuteness of Count Reichberg. From March, 1859 to 1862, he was ambassador at St. Petersburg. He was successful in obtaining the favour of the late Czar Alexander II., who conferred upon him the Order of St. Alexander Newsky. For a short period in 1862 he was ambassador at Paris, and was honoured by the Emperor Napoleon III. with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. In September of the same year he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs to King William I. of Prussia. Since then he has ever had a predominant influence over the affairs of his country. His first great struggle was with the Liberals in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, who rejected his Budget. Bismarck knew full well that if Germany was to be united, and if Prussia was to become great and strong, he must break down at any cost opposition to what was essential for the efficiency of King William's army. He proceeded with his usual energy. He dissolved the Chambers, and dealt sharply and severely with the newspapers and with influential persons who tried to thwart his views. The Chamber of Deputies subsequently attacked and censured him; but Bismarck was unabashed, and the King stood by him. Soon, however, his policy was justified. The famous six weeks war of 1866 not only humbled Austria and alarmed France; it was an announcement in some sort to Prussia, to Germany, and to Europe, that a great statesman had arisen capable of giving effect to Teutonic ambitions, and of realising the dream of ages. Sadowa was one of the "decisive battles of the world." Bismarck now gave proof of wisdom in his moderation. By generosity to the humbled German Kings and Princes he drew them into close alliance with Germany, so that in 1870-71, when the war with France broke out, a united Germany launched its forces into France. Hanover, indeed, was more or less discontented, for the people of that vanished state were attached to the old reigning house, which received but scant consideration from Prussia. The wounds to sentiment time has rapidly healed, although they were keenly felt in 1867, when Bismarck

organised the North German Confederation. It will probably always be a debated question as to who was responsible for the war of 1870-71. The general opinion is that the late Emperor Napoleon III., anxious to restore his prestige, seriously affected by the result of the war of 1866, and alarmed at symptoms of discontent in his army, decided on plunging his country into war on the first pretext that came to hand. Bismarck, who in June, 1867, had been appointed Chancellor of the North German Confederation, and President of the Federal Council, was ready for his astute rival, and some say laid the trap for Napoleon, into which that monarch fell. One of Prince Bismarck's most successful *coups* was his diversion of English sympathy from France at the commencement of the struggle by the publication of a draft treaty he had induced Count Benedetti, formerly French Ambassador at the Prussian Court, to draw up. This treaty arranged for the partition of Belgium and Holland between Germany and France. (Many of the incidents of the war of 1870-71 will be found recorded in No. 5 of this series, "Lives of Military Men," so that it will not be necessary to dwell upon them here.) At the close of the war Count Bismarck had the pleasure of dictating terms of peace to the vanquished enemy of Prussia, and of witnessing the crowning of the Emperor William in the Palace of Versailles, on the construction of which Louis XIV. lavished so many millions. About the same time Bismarck was made Chancellor of the German Empire and raised to the rank of Prince. Since the war Prince Bismarck has been engaged in what is known as the *Kultur-Kampf*, an attempt on his part to curtail the privileges enjoyed by the Roman Catholic Church. Among the incidents of the struggle may be mentioned the expulsion of the Jesuits and the imprisonment or exile of many bishops. Prince Bismarck withdrew in 1872 from his post of President of the Ministry of State; but as Chancellor of the Empire his voice is all-potent on all grand questions of home or foreign policy, and, indeed, he returned to his old office of President of the Prussian Ministry in 1873. In 1878, Prince Bismarck presided over the Congress of Berlin, which met to arrange the questions that arose out of the Russo-Turkish war and the treaty of San Stefano. The policy of Prince Bismarck on that occasion and since has been to support and strengthen Austria in the Balkan Peninsula, and to bind together the two great powers of Central Europe in close and enduring alliance. In this union of states Italy plays a part; and it is believed that an *entente cordiale* subsists with Russia, about whose movements in Central Asia Austro-Hungary and Germany are not much concerned.

Prince Bismarck, while sternly suppressing the outbreak of Socialistic violence, is anxious as far as possible to allay the causes of revolutionary feeling; and has recently brought forward measures in the German Parliament, with the object of providing support for workmen in their old age. Whether he will be successful in his gigantic and philanthropic efforts to overcome Socialism in Germany the future can alone reveal. The benevolence of his motive is above suspicion.

The following description of a *soirée* at the German Chancellor's residence, taken from the *Standard* of May 15th, 1884, will not be without interest to those who are curious about this great man.

"Prince Bismarck's *soirée* was very brilliant, about four hundred persons being present, including most of the Ministers and Pleni-

potentiaries, the members of the Federal Council, Count Moltke, the Presidents of the Reichstag and Landtag, and numerous Deputies, many of whom had only a few hours before voted against the Socialist Law. Amongst these were Herr Rickert, the leader of the German Liberals, and Herr Windhorst, who were cordially greeted by the Chancellor. Princess Bismarck, although somewhat better, was not strong enough to do the honours, and was represented by her daughter the Countess Rantzau and the Countess Spitzenberg.

"The *soirée* was looked forward to with expectation by the lovers of sensation, who expected some important utterances, but they were completely disappointed. Politics were only slightly touched upon, and the evening passed off in the most pleasant and harmonious manner. Prince Bismarck, who was accompanied by his son Count William, had, as usual, a word for everyone, and a pleasant reply for every remark. Owing to the great heat the large saloon—celebrated as the meeting-place of the Berlin Conference—was soon deserted, the guests betaking themselves to the garden. Here the Chancellor seated himself in an arm-chair, beside a large table, on which was a silver jug containing beer, which he insisted on all his guests drinking, pouring it out himself, and also offering them cigars, regretting that the doctor's veto prevented him from smoking.

"The conversation then turned on the beer, which was greatly praised. The Chancellor informed us that it came from the Hollenstein brewery, in Bavaria, and here he drew the attention of his guests to the lid of the beer-jug, which bore the portrait in relief of one of his ancestors, the celebrated Field-Marshal Derfflinger. Shortly afterwards he cast a glance towards the dining-room, and laughingly called the attention of those round him to Herr von Gossler, Minister of Worship, and Herr Windhorst, who were sitting close together in the most animated and friendly conversation, as if the *Kultur-Kampf* had never existed. About ten o'clock he entered the room, and cordially joined in conversation with the Ultramontane Leader. Herr Windhorst complimented him on his recognition of the *droit au travail*, as expressed the day before in the Reichstag, and the pair at once plunged into a friendly discussion of the whole problem. About eleven, Prince Bismarck retired, and the guests took their leave shortly afterwards."

Among other noticeable incidents in his life may be mentioned his quarrel with Count Arnim, whom Prince Bismarck had tried and imprisoned. The Count had been German Ambassador at Paris, and was accused of having stolen papers from the archives of the German Embassy in the French capital. An attempt was made in 1874 to take Prince Bismarck's life by a young man named Kullman. The bullet of the would-be assassin slightly wounded the Prince, who otherwise escaped unhurt. Bismarck regarded this incident as a sign of the hostility of the clerical party to himself; and having stated his conviction plainly and publicly in the German Parliament, a very lively altercation took place. The Prince is supposed to be the author of a pamphlet that appeared in 1858, called "*La Prusse et la Question Italienne*." It created some sensation at the time of its publication. Prince Bismarck's life has been written in German by Dr. Moritz Busch, and a translation of the work has recently appeared in this country.

Prince Bismarck has long been known as a hard worker, and there are few Government officials in Europe who have so little time at their disposal as his clerks. The Prince gave some curious particulars to the German Reichstag on this subject during a debate on the Budget recently. His duties, he said, are of such a miscellaneous character, being connected both with home and with foreign affairs, that he cannot limit himself to any fixed hours, but must have his clerks at hand from eight in the morning till ten at night, and even later. He constantly receives despatches and other communications throughout the day which must be at once disposed of; and even after ten o'clock his clerks have to prepare the work for the following day, so that they usually do not leave the office until midnight. And yet, the Prince added, the salaries of his clerks are far lower than those which their qualifications would enable them to earn in private life. They are obliged to know several languages, and to be well versed in the law, and are selected from among the clerks in the Foreign Office on account of their trustworthiness and accuracy.

M. PAUL BERT,

PHYSIOLOGIST and French politician, was born at Auxerre (Yonne) on the 17th October, 1833. He pursued his medical studies at Paris, and in 1863 obtained the degree of M.D., with a *thèse* entitled *La Greffe Animale*, and in 1866 that of Doctor of Natural Science, with a *thèse* on the *Vitalité des Tissus Animaux*. He became a teacher in 1867, being appointed Professor in the Faculty of Science at Bordeaux, where he devoted himself especially to the study of physiology. Soon his labours drew the attention of the learned world, and he was appointed on the 5th December, 1869, to the chair of the Faculty of Science in the University of Paris. He continued there his experiments touching the influence of modifications of barometric pressure on the phenomena of life, and on this subject presented a series of memoranda to the Academy of Science, who decreed him in 1867 the great biennial prize of 20,000 francs.

After the events of the 4th September, 1870, M. Bert was named Secretary-General of the Prefecture of the Yonne; then on January 15th, 1871, Prefect of the Department of the Nord. He resigned this appointment immediately after the dismissal of M. Gambetta from the Ministry of War and of the Interior. At the elections of February, 1871, he obtained 10,828 votes in the Department of the Yonne, though he did not offer himself as a candidate. A bye-election restored him to political life in June, 1874. He received 34,813 votes. He enrolled himself in the ranks of the Republican Union, and was not slow to take an active part in the labours of the Assembly, notably in those questions relative to public instruction, laws relative to the foundation of faculties of medicine at Lyons and at Bordeaux, to the organisation of primary

instruction, etc. He was equally active in supporting the grant to M. Pasteur of an annual pension of 12,000 francs as a national reward. At the elections of February, 1876, for the Chamber of Deputies, he was a candidate for the second circonscription of the arrondissement of Auxerre, and was elected by 8,446 votes, as against 5,118 given to M. Chevest, the Conservative candidate. In the new Assembly he followed the same political line, and after the Act of the 16th of May, 1877, was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence in M. de Broglie. At the elections of the following 14th of October, he was re-elected for the same circonscription by 9,634 votes, against 4,996 given to M. Tarbé des Sablons, a former Imperial Prefect. Returning with new ardour to questions of public instruction, he has held many offices in Commissions charged to investigate and consider the subject. In March, 1876, he was named a member of the Committee of Historic Works, etc. In December, 1878, he was elected president of the Biological Society in place of M. Claude Bernard. From the month of October, 1877, to 1879, he represented the canton of Aillant in the Council-General of the Department of the Yonne. Besides the works mentioned above, M. Bert has written: "Revue des Travaux d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Publics en France pendant l'Année" (1864-1866), "Notes d'Anatomie et Physiologie Comparées" (1867-1870), "Recherches sur le Mouvement de la Sensitive" (1867-1870), "Leçons sur la Physiologie Comparée de la Respiration" (1869), and "La Pression Barometrique, Recherches de Physiologie Experimentales." The following quotation from the *Fortnightly Review* for June, 1884, is a fair specimen of M. Bert's English style:—

"It is, indeed, no cause of wonder that the Catholic Church, receiving without stint money, honour, authority, and special protection from a state which in other respects disarms itself before her, should obtain the formidable influence which so many patriots bewail.

"This influence is particularly exercised over the middle classes of the nation—the bourgeoisie—the majority of whom, to use the usual phrase, have become 'clerical.' The people, on the contrary—that is to say, the working men and peasants, have not allowed any increase of the authority of the Church over them; while, on the other hand, it is the people who, by means of universal suffrage, nominate the Members of Parliament, make the laws, and raise up or cast down our Governments. Hence there has arisen between the political direction of the country and the executive, between the law and those who are charged to apply it, interpret it and make it respectable, a strange antagonism, which is not one of the least dangers inflicted upon our country in late years by the Church.

"I referred at the beginning of this article to the considerable part assumed by the Church in recent political struggles. She has opposed the progress, not only of liberty of thought—that is within her rôle—but also of popular education, of which she seems to fear the consequences above everything. She has become aristocratic and royalist, identifying her cause with that of the ancient régime, and considering the Prince who has just died at Fronsdorff as the sole legitimate authority. She has again and again threatened the existence of the republic, and has taken part in the election against all candidates who represent liberal and democratic ideas. The charges of her bishops and the sermons of her curés

have too often sprung from the French revolution, with attacks upon the Government which France has freely chosen, and with insults against the representatives of the country. And, moreover, in aid of its bellicose propensities, the Church employs not only the powerful influence which it wields over the souls of its believers, but also that which the local power has given, either by the Concordat or subsequent laws, or by its weakness and concessions in practice.

"Such a state of things cannot last. If, as many enlightened minds think, there is an absolute antagonism between the tendencies of the Church—which has not abandoned, at least in France, its dreams of universal domination—and the Republic, which means to be master in its own house, and whose fundamental principle, liberty of conscience, has been formally condemned by the last two Popes, how can we admit that civil society should continue to augment the power of its would-be ruler? Measures of persecution have had their day, and besides, experience has shown that in religious matters they always were against those who resort to them. The intermeddling of the State in the domain of ecclesiastical discipline has never succeeded. In France, the Civil Constitution of 1790; in Prussia, the May Laws; and in Geneva, the Edicts of 1879, have all failed miserably. In presence of a state of things which has been created, or, at least, rendered insupportable, by the deviation from the compact of the Concordat, two courses may be followed: either to renounce the Concordat or to go back to its original terms; that is, either the separation of the Church from the State, or the strict execution of the Concordat. We propose in another article to give the reasons why we at present reject the first and support the second; or, to speak more exactly, we desire to say why we believe it necessary to enforce the Concordat with energy, with a view to prepare for the separation."

PRINCE NAPOLEON JOSEPH CHARLES PAUL BONAPARTE

WAS born in 1822. His father was Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and his mother the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg. He was consequently a cousin of the late Emperor Napoleon III. His father being a Corsican, his mother a German, and he himself born at Trieste, in Austria, it is not easy to understand what claim Prince Napoleon has to be considered a Frenchman. His early years were spent in Trieste, Vienna, Florence and Rome, though he was an occasional visitor to other parts of Europe. Always an intriguer, when twenty-three years of age he obtained permission from the Government of Louis Philippe to visit Paris. This he did under the name of Count de Montfort. What would the chivalrous and heroic Simon de Montfort have thought if he could have seen his name thus used? The soi-disant Count de Montfort soon committed himself by holding communication with the Parisian Revolutionaries, and was forced to leave the capital of France. The revolution of 1848 gave the Prince a

chance, and he was returned to the Constituent Assembly as Member for Corsica. At first he was an extreme Republican; but, gradually coming to a surer sense of his own interests, he modified his views, and was rewarded by being sent to Madrid as the representative of the French Republic. In this post, however, he was erratic. He absented himself from Madrid without permission, and was recalled. After the *Coup d'Etat*, when his worthy cousin was seated on the French throne as the Emperor Napoleon III., he became a French Prince, a Member of the Council of State and a Senator. He was also made a General of Division, though his military qualifications were scarcely such as to entitle him to this rank. However this may be, when the Crimean war broke out he was sent to the Crimea, and appeared at the battle of the Alma in charge of a division of infantry. It soon was evident that the din and danger of the battle-field was not congenial to him, and he earned from the French the nick-name of *Plon-plon*, withdrawing from the seat of war with the somewhat transparent excuse of ill-health. It is said, however, that the Prince's own intrigues were at the bottom of his sudden appearance in France, as he was suspected of being concerned in a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war. He was President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition in 1855, and for a short time he was at the head of the French Colonial Department. In 1859 he found a congenial sphere of military duty as Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of Reserve posted in the south of Italy. There was small risk there of hard blows. In 1861 he attacked the Royal family of Orleans with so little reserve, that the Duke d'Aumale not only retorted vigorously, but sent the Prince a challenge. Prince Napoleon with characteristic courage refused it. He was too wise to endanger his precious person, but such conduct on his part was singularly displeasing to the fiery sentiment of the officers and soldiers of his cousin's army. At the Universal Exhibition at South Kensington, in 1862, he was President of the French Commissioners, and was also in 1865 President of the Commissioners for the Exhibition that was subsequently held in Paris in 1867. However, this office of honour he was obliged to give up, for he offended Napoleon III. by a speech he made at the unveiling of a statue of Napoleon I. in Corsica. It may be mentioned here that the Prince has been a great traveller, his yacht, the *Jerome Napoleon*, having taken him to various parts of the world. He was in America during the Civil war, and had the honour of meeting the late President Lincoln; visited the Danubian Principalities, and was in Egypt when M. de Lesseps was busy over the Suez Canal.

When Lord Dufferin was in Iceland, he met Prince Napoleon at the celebrated boiling springs called the Geysers. Having heard of the anticipated arrival of the Prince, and his suite, he says: "My first care was to order coffee for the tired Frenchmen; and then, feeling that long residence having given us a kind of proprietorship at the Geysers, we were bound to do the honours of the place to the approaching travellers, I summoned the cook, and gave orders that he should make a holocaust of all the game we had, and get under way a plum-pudding whose dimensions should do himself and England credit."

At length the party arrived, "as merry a group of Frenchmen as it might ever be one's fortune to fall in with. My old friend Count Trampe

presented me to the Prince, and encouraged by the gracious reception which his Imperial Highness accorded me, I ventured to inform him that 'there was a poor banquet ready,' of which I trusted he, and as many of his officers as the table could hold, would condescend to partake. A few minutes afterwards I received him as a guest within my tent.

"Although I never had the pleasure of seeing Prince Napoleon before, I should have known him among a thousand, from his remarkable likeness to his uncle, the first Emperor. The same delicate, sharply-cut features, thin, refined mouth, and firm, determined jaw. The Prince's frame, however, is built altogether on a larger scale, and his eyes, instead of being of a cold-piercing blue, are soft and brown, with quite a different expression. The dinner went off very well, as every dinner must do where such agreeable companions are the *convives*."

The Prince it will be seen can make an agreeable personal impression.

When the terrible Franco-German struggle of 1870-71 broke out, Prince Napoleon was anxious to obtain a command; but he failed to do so, being sent instead on a confidential mission to Italy. He lived, after the fall of the second empire, in Brussels and in London. The principal interest that now attaches to him is that he is in a sense the living representative-in-chief of the Napoleonic line. It may be mentioned here that in 1859 he married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, much against the will of the late King of Italy. Cavour had to use all his powers of persuasion before *Il Re Galantuomo* could stomach the worn-out lover of Rachel and Cora Pearl for a son-in-law. He did so, however, and as issue of this state marriage there were three children. 1, Prince Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862; 2, Prince Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864; and 3, the Princess Marie Létitïe Eugénie Catherine Adelaide, born December 20, 1866. The death of the Prince Imperial in the Zulu war drew public and particularly French attention to this family, but the Bonapartists speedily showed a partiality for the son rather than the father. From 1875 onwards he has been busy in intriguing principally in his own interest, professing to accept the Republic, and to be devoted to democratic principles; but in January, 1883, he protested against the anti-clerical legislation of M. Ferry (*q.v.*) and, a champion of the Church, he called for a plébiscite. By the will of the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon's eldest son was declared heir to the political inheritance of the Bonapartes, and there can be small doubt that the father is jealous of the son. The following extraordinary letter indicative of this fact appeared in the *Paris Figaro* of May 8, 1884, addressed to some Bonapartist partisans who wished to find out if the father and son really did get on well together.

"Paris, May 7, 1884. Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for the step you have taken, and which was prompted by noble and patriotic sentiments. Knowing that it is from the heart that spring the inspirations by which the people are moved, you have understood that nothing could discredit the name of Napoleon and alienate the affection of the nation more than the unnatural, dishonourable, and sad spectacle of open or underhand competition between a son and his father. You consider it advisable to apply to my son in order to obtain a declaration of absolute loyalty, which would permit no one to abuse his name or to use it as an argument

against my policy. I cannot say that I share your opinion. To interrogate my son would be to suppose him capable of that filial felony which my enemies wrongfully credit him with. Moreover, my son Victor has already yielded freely to the desire to explain his sentiments. I am the head of the family of Napoleons, the sole guardian and interpreter of the Napoleonic tradition, which I have received from the brothers of the Emperor and my cousin Napoleon III. So long as I live it does not behove my sons either to approve or to blame my policy. They have but to submit, as they have always done, with obedience and respect, and never forget that the name of Napoleon does not represent exclusively any form of government. Empire or Republic is an accessory question to be settled in accord with the will of the people alone. Moreover, the Republic cannot be distasteful to the descendants of the First Consul and of the only President of the Republic who has ever been chosen by popular suffrage. You must therefore repeat on all occasions that the name of Napoleon signifies above all things the development of the French Revolution, respect of the sovereignty of the nation, love of the people, without any distinction between the peasant and the artisan, and the will to accomplish urgent social reforms, and to rescue Democracy from the hands of incapable and corrupt men. It is for that great cause that the Napoleons have fought and suffered; it is for that cause I combat with conviction and hope."

Prince Napoleon's astuteness is more admired than other features of his character.

The following quotation from the *Standard*, of 21 May, 1884, is the latest information open to us with reference to the relations between Prince Napoleon and his son.

"It was announced a few days ago that a family council was about to be held at the Chateau of Moncalieri, with a view to put an end to the difference of feeling existing between Prince Jerome and his son Victor. It was also stated that though the Princess Clotilde sincerely regrets the discord between father and son, which she regards as prejudicial to the Bonapartist cause, yet she is very far from sharing the Radical doctrines professed by her husband, and has constantly sought to inculcate sound Catholic principles in the mind of her son Victor. With Prince Jerome's well-known views and arbitrary character no good results are anticipated from the family council, even if it ever meets. In the meantime an open breach seems to have occurred between the father and son, as the *Pays*, the *Figaro*, the *Petit Caporal*, and all the Bonapartist papers announce that Prince Victor is about to leave his father's house, and to take up his abode in an apartment he has hired for himself in the Rue Monceau."

M. BENEDETTO CAIROLI,

EX-PRIME MINISTER of Italy and the friend of M. Depretis, the present prime minister, was born in 1826, at Gropello, in Italy, near Pavia. Like Count Nigra, the present Italian Ambassador in London, he

took part in the war against Austria in 1848. He was at the time an undergraduate at the University of Pavia, the town famous for the defeat of Francis I. by the forces of Charles V. Obnoxious to the dominant power of France from 1851 to 1859 he took refuge as an exile in friendly Piedmont; but his love of his ideal, a united Italy, suffered no diminution. He was heart and soul with Garibaldi. In 1859 he was to be found in the ranks of the Cacciatori delle Alpe. In 1860 he was one of Garibaldi's Thousand in the conquest of Sicily and Naples. Of these events we give a brief account. On the 11th of May, 1860, the Liberator landed with a small force at Marsala. After a desperate battle, in the midst of a bombardment by sea and land, Palermo was taken on the 27th of the same month. On the 20th July the battle of Melazzo was fought, and the Neapolitan troops totally defeated. On the 29th, Garibaldi entered the town of Messina amid great enthusiasm. On the 20th of August he landed at Calabria and commenced his memorable march to Naples. On the 8th of the following month King Francis II. fled, and Garibaldi entered Naples as Dictator. On the arrival of King Victor Emmanuel, he felt that his mission was so far completed, and he thereupon withdrew into private life, awaiting on the island of Caprera the moment when his country might again need his sword, his genius, and the magic influence of his name.

In 1866, when Italy fought with Prussia that she might obtain Venetia, Cairoli was to be found fighting in the Trentino, and later on he played a valiant part at Monterotondo and Mentana (1867). Signor Cairoli, in March, 1878, when King Humbert I. of Italy succeeded his father, King Victor Emmanuel, was president of the Council and head of the ministry that took office. In five months all the ministers except Cairoli resigned office, and the Prime Minister was compelled to undertake the task of forming a new ministry. In the same year, on November 17th, King Humbert was driving with Signor Cairoli into Naples, when a miscreant named Passanante made a desperate attempt to kill the king by stabbing him with a dagger. Signor Cairoli gallantly interposed his person between the king and the assassin. The Prime Minister was badly hurt, while the king got off with but trivial injury to his person. (For King Humbert, see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers.") Signor Cairoli became at once the object of the enthusiastic gratitude of the Italian people, and their Parliament, or Chambers, shared in the national sentiment. The ruling powers of Europe united with the Italian nation in their applause of the Prime Minister. Sentiment, however, of this kind, natural and proper as it was, failed to keep Signor Cairoli in power. His ministry fell on December 11th, 1878, when, on a vote of confidence in its internal policy, he only obtained 183 votes as against 257. From this date till May, 1884, Signor Depretis and Signor Cairoli came alternately into power. Signor Depretis (*q.v.*) is now President of the Council and Prime Minister. The cause of Signor Cairoli's fall was the general unpopularity he incurred in respect of the Tunisian operations of the French. Signor Cairoli is the personal friend of Signor Depretis. The latter's influence succeeded after 1876 in inducing his more enthusiastic friend to subordinate his theoretical republicanism to the actual facts of Italy's political position. Signor Cairoli is now, of course, a loyal subject of King Humbert.

M. PAUL ARMAND CHALLEMEL-LACOUR

WAS born in 1827 at Avranches, in the Department of the Manche. He was educated at the Saint-Louis Lyceum, and the Normal School, where he graduated with much distinction in philosophy in 1849. He threw himself with energy into the educational work of his country, being appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Lyceums at Pau and Limoges. At the *Coup d'Etat* he was one of those who had the honour of being arrested and banished by the usurping hand of Napoleon III. He resided in Belgium and in Switzerland, and in the latter country received the post of Professor of French Literature in the "Polytechnicon" at Zurich. In 1859 he took advantage of the amnesty to return to Paris. He there devoted himself to journalism, and with Gambetta and other friends, founded the *Revue Politique*. This paper got into trouble for publishing the subscription list for a monument to Baudin. The Parisian Revolution of 1870 made him Prefect of Lyons, no sinecure post at that stormy time. He was not altogether successful in preserving order, but he was a good deal hampered by the proceedings of the Committee of Public Safety. He resigned the post after holding it for about five months. In 1872 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Bouches-du-Rhône, and in 1876 he was chosen a Senator for the same department. From June, 1880, to February, 1882, M. Challemel-Lacour was French Ambassador in London. In February, 1883, he became Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of M. Ferry (*q.v.*), and M. Ferry's selection has been thought not altogether a wise one, as M. Challemel-Lacour's manner in dealing with the envoys of Foreign Powers is characterised as rather the reverse of conciliatory. However eminent he may be as an orator and a philosopher, he is scarcely expert as a diplomatist. In some things he has certainly been unfortunate. In 1876 M. Challemel-Lacour was concerned in two lawsuits. He was sued by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine of the Commune of Caluire for damage done to their property, owing to an occupation by troops of their establishment during the war of 1870-71. Eventually M. Challemel-Lacour and his friends were fined the sum of 97,243 francs. He himself brought an action against *La Nouvelle France* for accusing him of cheating at a club when at play. *La Nouvelle France* was condemned to pay a fine of 2,000 francs and 10,000 francs costs. His appointment to the Court of St. James led to a scene in the English House of Commons. Mr. Frank O'Donnell, M.P. for Dungarvan, put a question on the notice paper of the House of Commons that ran as follows:—"Mr. O'Donnell to ask 'Is M. Challemel-Lacour spoken of as future French Ambassador in England, the citizen Challemel-Lacour who, as one of the Prefects of the Provisional Government of September 4, 1870, ordered the massacre of Colonel Carayon Latour's battalion, in the telegram 'Fusillez-moi ces gens-là' contained in the Report of the Commission of the National Assembly on the subject, and who has since been condemned in a court of justice in France to pay some £3,000 compensation for his share in the plunder of a convent during the same period?'" Sir Charles Dilke, in reply to this question, said that there was never such a massacre as that referred to, that M. Challemel-Lacour denied ever having used such a phrase as that attri-

buted to him, and that he was never called on to pay damages as suggested. Mr. O'Donnell was not to be put down, and as he persisted in his remarks, Mr. Gladstone moved "That he be not heard." This motion of Mr. Gladstone led to an eight hours' debate and frequent motions of adjournment. In the end, Mr. O'Donnell modified his questions, and what was most objectionable was ruled by the Speaker to be irregular and irrelevant. The result of the whole thing was that when M. Challemel-Lacour arrived in this country his antecedents had been very thoroughly inquired into. It is perhaps just to say of him that in spite of his status as a littérateur and a scholar, a certain pedantry, perhaps derived from the lecture-room, detracts from his popularity and reputation.

CHÉRIF PACHA,

EGYPTIAN Statesman, was born at Constantinople about 1819. He comes of an old and noble Mussulman family. He studied for the most part in his youth at Paris, as a pupil of the Egyptian Mission maintained in France by the Government of the Viceroy, and followed with distinction the curriculum of the Military School of Saint Cyr. He returned to Egypt, where he definitely settled in 1844. At first he was a member of the household of Halim Pacha. From the accession of Saïd Pacha, this prince, who had been the school companion of Chérif, at Paris, induced him to enter the army, where Chérif filled every rank, up to that of Pacha. Chérif gave up the military career in 1857, in order to enter the Administration, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs. When Ismail Pacha became Khedive, he made Chérif Minister of the Interior, then Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Public Instruction. He was recalled to that of the Interior in 1868, with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The preceding year he had been named President of the Grand Council of Justice. The confidence of the Viceroy Ismail was so great, that on three occasions he made him Regent of Egypt, when he was absent abroad, in 1865, 1867, 1868. Chérif Pacha married a daughter of Soliman Pacha (Colonel Séves). Chérif Pacha was for some time Prime Minister of Egypt under Tewfik Pacha, but resigned early in 1884, as he disapproved of the abandonment of the Soudan. He possesses most of the great European Orders, and is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He is also an Honorary Member of the Egyptian Institute. The following extracts from "Khedives and Pachas" may prove interesting to our readers:—

"Of most Egyptian Ministers it is said that they have their price; of Chérif it is said that he has no price, and it has a double sense; for if no price will buy him, next to no price will buy his influence. The men who loiter round his billiard-table will sell their influence with discretion, but hardly less openly than the faithful servant who at the door solicits a dollar for an imaginary lottery. Let me not be supposed to be speaking sarcastically; of all this Chérif was personally innocent as his own cue: but there is an atmosphere, not of corruption exactly, but of secret back-

stairs influence, which pervades the otherwise pleasant palace in the Ismailian quarter.

"Comparatively a poor man, Chérif cannot undertake those large hospitalities which render his rival's house so popular; and, moreover, though living with only one wife, and she half a Frenchwoman, the harem system is in full vigour. A cup of coffee and a cigarette, or, if you are very favoured, a good cigar, is the most that will be offered the occasional guest, but with it there is an air of jovial frankness which makes you feel you are not unwelcome. If you must talk politics, well, the blue spectacles are put on, apparently to hide the closed eyes, while the veteran assures you that the only safety for Egypt lies in granting her the maximum of progress with the minimum of change. With a profusion of 'Mon Dieu,' and a chuckling laugh, he will tell you that Egypt has endured since the time of the Pyramids, and, he thinks, will last as many years longer, that changes happen in all countries, that they don't do much good, that Egypt must change naturally, but not too quickly. Shifting in his chair as he reiterates this final argument *pas trop vite*, he will invite you to billiards; if you accept, you are *un homme assez intelligent*, and if you are any hand at a cue you may even rise to be considered *bien intelligent*; while if you beat him, you will be advertised as possessed of *beaucoup de talent*. If you refuse, he will politely resign himself to the inevitable with a sigh, and listen with appreciative *naturellement* and *sans doute* to all you may say; but you will be stigmatized hereafter as a man of *peu d'intelligence*; or, if you carry it too far, *mauvais ton*.

"Such is Egypt's late Premier, and such is a fair sample of one of the classes of men with whom we have to deal: good, honest, and weak, without ideas, not without principles, but with principles in the keeping of a dubious *entourage*. And it is perhaps the class of men through whom we shall most successfully manage Egypt."



SIGNOR AUGUSTIN DEPRETIS,

PRESIDENT of the Council and Minister of the Home Department to King Humbert of Italy, was born in 1811 at Stradella, in Piedmont. He was educated in the University of Turin, like Count Nigra (*q.v.*), and, again like the distinguished Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, he was proficient in knowledge of jurisprudence. He was active, as so many other good Italians were, in the efforts to promote the unity and independence of Italy, and used his pen in her service, contributing to the columns of the Piedmontese journals. After the troubles of 1848 he was Civil Governor of Brescia, and in 1850 became a member of the Piedmontese Parliament. He was appointed in 1861, by Cavour, Prodictator of Sicily, and in August of that year he proclaimed the new Italian Constitution. He held various posts in the ministries of Ratazzi

and Ricasoli. When Ratazzi died he was the leader of the Opposition, and succeeded to power in 1876 on the fall of the Minghetti Ministry. He was himself in this Ministry at the head of Finance, as well as President of the Council. In 1877 he was for a short time replaced by Signor Cairoli as Prime Minister. Till May, 1881, power changed hands repeatedly between Cairoli and Depretis. At the latter date Depretis came finally into power

M. JULES FRANÇOIS CAMILLE FERRY,

PRIME MINISTER of the French Republic, who is now (in the year 1885) engaged in so arduous a Parliamentary contest, was born in 1832, at St. Dié, in the Department of the Vosges. Like many other distinguished Frenchmen—*e.g.*, President Grévy, and the late Léon Gambetta—he sought for future advancement by embracing a legal career. He was called to the French Bar in 1854. He attracted attention to himself at an early period by his opposition to the Empire, and he was one of the “thirteen” who, in 1864, drew upon themselves Imperial wrath, and were accordingly tried and condemned. A *brochure* of his which bore the title of “*La Lutte Electorale*,” obtained for him an engagement on the staff of the *Temps*. He wrote much and was exceptionally bitter in his treatment of Baron Haussmann’s method of handling the public money. In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif for the sixth circonscription of the Seine. He was from this time forward a prominent member of the Left under the Empire. He was one of those who was opposed to the war with Germany, on this question standing side by side with M. Thiers. The revolution of the 4th September, 1870, made him a member of the Government of National Defence. In October of the same year he was mainly instrumental by his gallantry and decision of character in suppressing a premature attempt of the Communists at insurrection. On January 18th, 1871, he presided over an Assembly of Mayors which took in hand the question of rationing the besieged population of Paris, and of entering houses in search of concealed food. Four days afterwards he suppressed another Communistic effort at insurrection, and then, again, in four days, Paris capitulated. In 1871 he was returned to the National Assembly for his native department of the Vosges. He was for a short time Prefect of the Seine, but resigned ten days after the appointment, in face of the hostile criticism it aroused. From 1872 to 1873, he was French Minister at Athens. In 1876 and 1877 he was returned at the general election for his native *arrondissement*. In May, 1878, he was one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee; and in 1879 he was made Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, by President Grévy (for whose life see No. 7 in this series, “Lives of Monarchs and Rulers.”) As Minister of Education he brought in a Bill levelled expressly at the Jesuits, and at their influence in schools. Although the Chamber of Deputies passed the Bill by large majorities, it was rejected by the Senate both in 1879 and in 1880. The Cabinet, however, by reviving disused

laws, expelled the Jesuits by decree. Difference of opinion, however, arose and the Ministry fell. From September, 1880, to May, 1881, M. Ferry was Prime Minister, but his Cabinet came to grief on the question of the Expedition to Tunis. M. Ferry again became Prime Minister in February, 1883. Since he has been in office the foreign policy of France has been characterised by feverish activity and aggression in Colonial matters. M. Ferry probably hopes to mitigate the hopelessness of France in view of the colossal might of Germany. France cannot dream of getting back Metz and Strasburg for many a long year to come, nor of vanquishing her recent foe in the field. Yet England may supply the food for vanity denied by Germany. As in the days of Dupleix, in the last century, France may again become a colonial and commercial rival. She has been so once, and she may be so again. So we have seen M. Ferry rising in the estimation of his countrymen by operations in Indo-China and in Madagascar, and by his diplomatic energy against Egypt. His policy may be censured, but it has been successful so far as China is concerned. The principal terms of the important Convention of Tien-Tsin, and the circumstances of its signature, are as follows :

"It was on the 11th of May, 1884, at five o'clock in the evening, that the Viceroy of Petcheli, provided with full powers from the Court of Peking and Commandant Fournier, who three days previous had received full powers from the Government of the Republic, signed at Tien-Tsin a convention comprising four articles which put an end to the differences pending between France and China. By the first article France undertakes to respect, and, in case of need, to protect the southern frontier of China, which separates that country from Tonquin. On her side China, reassured concerning integrity and the security of her southern frontier, undertakes immediately to withdraw to within the Chinese frontier the Chinese troops garrisoned in Tonquin. She, moreover, engages herself to respect in the present and future the Treaties concluded, or to be concluded, between France and the Court of Anam.

"Article 3 stipulates that in recognition of the conciliatory attitude of China, and as a mark of appreciation of his Excellency Li's patriotic wisdom in the negotiation of this Convention, France consents to refrain from demanding an indemnity of China. In return for this China engages to admit along the whole extent of her frontier bordering on Tonquin the liberty of commercial exchanges between Anam and France on the one hand and China on the other. With that object in view, a treaty of commerce and tariffs shall be concluded in the most conciliatory spirit on the part of the Chinese negotiators, and under as advantageous conditions as possible for French commerce. Lastly, immediately after the signature of the convention, the two governments will appoint their Plenipotentiaries, who will meet within three months to negotiate the definite treaty on the bases thus established. The French negotiator dined recently at the residence of the Viceroy. Li Hung Chang dined at the French Consulate, which was subsequently decked with French and Chinese flags, and illuminated the whole evening. Admiral Lespés was on the way to Tien-Tsin with one of the vessels of his division. On his arrival Commandant Fournier left for France, bringing with him the original text of the Convention."

The preamble of the Convention runs thus :—"The Government of the

French Republic and his Majesty the Emperor of China, wishing by means of a preliminary Convention, the stipulations of which will constitute the base of a definitive Treaty, to put an end to the crisis which, at the present moment, has such a prejudicial effect on public order and commercial operations generally, wishing also to restore without delay, and to insure for ever that good neighbourly intercourse and friendship which should exist between the two nations,—have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries—first, his Majesty the Emperor of China; his Excellency Li Hung Chang, grand presumptive guardian of his Majesty; the Emperor's son, First Secretary of State, Viceroy of Peleheli, Hereditary Noble of the First Class of the Third Rank; secondly, the Government of the French Republic, M. Ernest François Fournier, Captain in the Navy, Commander of the Volta, Officer of the Legion of Honour, who, after exchanging their credentials, which were found in due form, agreed to the following articles."

The *Standard* eulogised in emphatic terms the decision shown by the Government of M. Ferry. That journal said, on the 15th May, 1884:—"It cannot be forgotten that attempts were made, by friends and foes alike, to dissuade France from carrying out her projects in Tonquin. Anam resisted, China threatened, Europe warned. The French Government listened neither to menaces nor admonitions: but, having acquired a distinct conception of what they proposed to do, did it. We now see the result. The predictions of evil have all been falsified by the event. The resistance of Anam has collapsed miserably; the Government of Pekin has forgotten its own bluster, and is now devoting its energies to conciliating the power it lately defied; and, so far at least, no complications have arisen between France and any other Power. We have indicated some of the difficulties, perhaps one of the dangers, that still have to be coped with. But, if France continues to display the same directness of purpose, and the same firmness of will, combined with the semblance at least of moderation, difficulties will be dispelled, and dangers will disappear."

M. Ferry holds a proud and honourable position in the estimation of his countrymen. It should not be forgotten that it is only some thirty years ago that he came to Paris from the Vosges to make his fortune as a lawyer, and his name is now a household one throughout Europe.

M. CHARLES LOUIS DE SAULCES DE FREYCINET,

FRENCH Senator and Statesman, was born in 1828 at Foix. He was educated as an engineer at the Polytechnic School. In the examination for the Corps des Mines he took a high place. Till 1855 he held several important mining appointments. From 1855 to 1860 he was Engineer-in-Chief to the Chemin-de-Fer du Midi, and during that period he initiated important reforms in the working of that French railway company, which rapidly commended themselves to the attention of other

companies. His talents now attracted the notice of the Imperial Government, and he was employed in making observations in his own and foreign countries. He was appointed in 1864 an Ordinary Engineer of the First Class. Till the year 1870 he was a member of the Council of the Tarn-et-Garonne. When the empire of Napoleon III. came to grief, immediately after the catastrophe of Sedan, M. Freycinet became Prefect of the same Department. During the war he was the efficient coadjutor of M. Gambetta in the Ministry of War. From 1876 to 1882 he was Senator for the Department of the Seine. His other dates of official service are as follow :—From December, 1877, to December, 1879, Minister for Foreign Affairs, under MM. Jules Simon and Dufaure successively; from December, 1879, to September, 1880, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; from January, 1882, to July in the same year, he again held the same offices in the French Ministry. The occasion of the last resignation of M. Freycinet was his failure to induce the Chambers to acquiesce in a vigorous policy in Egypt. The reluctance in this matter of the French Deputies forced England to act alone.

As an author, M. de Freycinet's name is associated with the following works :—"Traité de Mécanique Rationnelle," "De l'Analyse infinitésimale," "Des Pentes économiques en Chemin-de-Fer," "Emploi des Eaux d'Egout en Agriculture," "Principes de l'Assainissement Industriel," "La Guerre en Province pendant la Siège de Paris." In May, 1878, M. de Freycinet was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences.

M. NICHOLAS CARLOVITCH DE GIERS,

RUSSIAN Statesman and Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander III., was born in 1820. His youthful studies were pursued in the Imperial Lyceum, at Czarskoe Selo, where he became proficient in science. He sought preferment in the Civil Service of Russia, becoming attached in 1838 to the Asiatic Department in the office of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. His next post was in the Consulate in Moldavia, when he was twenty-one years old. When Russia came to the aid of Austria in 1848, when the latter power was sorely pressed in her struggle with Kossuth and the Hungarians, we find M. de Giers attached as a diplomatist to the Staff of General Lurders, when operating with an army in Transylvania. M. de Giers displayed both industry and capacity, and he received his reward. He was raised to the rank of a Court Councillor, and obtained the Fourth Class of the Order of St. Stanislas. In 1850, Kossuth was an exile, Musurus Pacha had just won fresh diplomatic laurels at Vienna, and the subject of this notice became First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople. In 1853 he became Director of the Chancery of the Commissary-Plenipotentiary in Moldavia and Wallachia, which provinces have in recent

years been united into the Kingdom of Roumania, now ruled over by His Majesty King Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (for whose life see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers"). He was naturally *au fait* with all the movements in the Danubian Provinces prior to the outbreak of the Crimean war. When the storm burst, the presence of M. de Giers was no longer required by the Czar Nicholas on the shores of the Black Sea, and he returned to St. Petersburg and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1856 on returning from an important mission in Bessarabia and New Russia, he was raised to the rank of a Councillor of State, and his talents were utilised in the post of Consul-General in Egypt. He was subsequently Consul-General at Bucharest, and remained there for five years. At the end of this period of service he received from Alexander II. the First Class of the Order of St. Anne. From 1863 to 1869 he represented Russia in Teheran, at the Court of Nasser-Ed-Deen, Shah of Persia. M. de Giers was successful here also, and materially contributed to the establishment of cordial relations between Persia and his own country. On his return from Teheran, having become a Privy Councillor and having obtained the Second Class of the Order of St. Vladimir, he was sent in 1869 as Russian Minister to Berne, and remained in the capital of Switzerland till 1872, when he became the representative of Russia at the Court of Stockholm. While serving his country in Sweden he obtained the Orders of the White Eagle and St. Alexander Newsky. In 1875 the post of Adjunct to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Director of the Asiatic Department was conferred upon him. Three times prior to Prince Gortschakoff's death, in 1876, in 1877 and in 1878, M. de Giers presided at the Foreign Office. When Prince Gortschakoff finally retired, in April 1882, from the Russian Foreign Office, M. de Giers became Minister for Foreign Affairs, a post he has since continued to hold with credit to himself and profit to his Imperial Master. M. de Giers' term of office has been characterised by a steady advance of Russia in Central Asia. She has obtained great advantages over the Tekké Turkomans, and she has absorbed Merv, the Turkoman city and oasis far forward on the road to Herat; but our statesmen seem helpless to stem the tide of advance towards our Indian Empire by Russia, which has now indeed reached Sarakho. Madame de Giers was a Princess Kantakuzene, and a niece of Prince Gortschakoff.

GENERAL NICHOLAS PAULOVITCH IGNATIEFF,

WHOSE name was so conspicuously before the public eye in the movements of diplomatists that preceded the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, was born in 1832. His father, Count Paul Ignatieff, was one of those who took a prominent part in facilitating the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne. The family was consequently looked upon with favour by the Czar. The future diplomatist having pursued his youthful studies in the Corps des Pages, became an officer in the Imperial Guard. The Crimean war found him at the age of twenty-two on the staff of Count Berg, first at Revel and afterwards at Finland.

Ignatieff quickly, however, turned himself to the more congenial career of diplomacy, and soon after the Crimean war he was military attaché in the Russian Embassy to the Court of St. James. It is noteworthy that the turning point in his career was a report he wrote on England's military position in India. To those who put faith in the pacific protestations of Russia as regards Central Asia, it is matter for reflection, that the Emperor Alexander II. was so delighted with the mode of treating this subject by the budding diplomatist that Ignatieff, in 1858, was made an aide-de-camp to the Emperor and a colonel. He was a man marked out for important posts. First, he went to Khiva and Bokhara on a mission, then he was despatched to Peking with the full powers of a minister plenipotentiary. Ah Sin was no match for the astute Muscovite. He obtained from the Government of "the Heathen Chinese" the cession of the Province of Ussuri. Ignatieff's diplomatic skill did not go unrewarded: when he came back to St. Petersburg he was placed at the head of the Asiatic Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1864 to 1878 he was the representative of the Russian Court at Constantinople. His representation of Russia at the Ottoman Porte was at first simply a Legation, but was, in 1867, raised to the higher technical diplomatic rank of an Embassy. He had also by this time become Lieutenant-General, and general Aide-de-camp to the Emperor. General Ignatieff's conduct of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople has been generally regarded as eminently skilful and able. He not only wormed himself into the confidence of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, but contrived to keep alive the hopes of the discontented populations of the Balkan Peninsula, who were, doubtless, shrewd enough to perceive that the astute Russian was looking well after what he esteemed to be their interests. In the diplomatic movements, before the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, he visited the various principal Courts of Europe, including that of St. James. From 1878 to 1882 he was the Russian Minister of the Interior. He is a Senator, a President of the Academy, and a Member of the Council of the Empire. As he is only fifty-two years old, his career as a statesman may be regarded as only well begun. Prince Gortschakoff being dead, General Ignatieff is one of the few prominent statesmen eligible for the task of directing the affairs of that colossal Empire now administered by M. de Giers.

ISMAIL PACHA,

EX-KHEDIVE of Egypt and father of the present Khedive, Tewfik Pacha, was born in 1830, at Cairo. He is a son of Ibrahim Pacha, who was a son of the justly famous Mehemet Ali. He ascended the Khedivial Throne, January 18th, 1883, in succession to his brother, Said Pacha. Like very many Egyptians and Turks, he came West for his education and to acquire the veneer which perplexes so many intelligent men when they have to deal with, the quasi-Gallicised, or quasi-Anglicised Oriental. Ismail was trained in Western knowledge at Paris. When he went back in 1849, to his native land, he incurred the hostility of Abbas Pacha, then ruling in the Nile Valley. That Viceroy tried to damage the clever son of

Ibrahim, but failed in the attempt. In 1855, we find him again in Europe, bearing gifts to the Pope and seeing once again the old Parisian haunts of his youth. The great fact of his life, however, was his negotiation with the eminent French engineer, M. de Lesseps, anent the construction of the Suez Canal. He became Khedive in 1863. In 1869, he visited many of the capitals of Europe, and invited many of the Sovereigns to be present at the fêtes held to celebrate the completion of the great engineering work which has shed so much lustre on the name of Lesseps. The festival was a magnificent one, and is said to have cost Egypt £4,000,000 at least. Hospitality was lavishly bestowed on any and every European adventurer who chose to accept it. An intelligent eye-witness gives the following suggestive anecdote of the time:—"I met coming from one of the Khedive's entertainments a very portly Frenchman, who with a chuckle and a grin, patted an extensive stomach, remarking, 'I have just eaten the patrimony of four fellahs.'" Ismail's professed policy was to develop and Europeanise his country. To enable him to do this, he obtained in June, 1873, a firman from the Sultan, giving autonomy to Egypt, and granting the Khedivate to the family of Ismail. However, the Ex-Khedive was much too extravagant, and as a consequence, involved himself in serious financial difficulties. He held shares in the Suez Canal, and to relieve himself of his embarrassments, he secretly determined to dispose of them. Knowledge of the fact was conveyed to the British Government by Mr. Frederick Greenwood, at that time Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Lord Beaconsfield suddenly purchased the shares for £4,000,000, and thus, not only England gained in prestige, but became the possessor of a valuable property. This event took place in 1875. But even so much ready money did but stave off for a moment the evil day. Towards the end of 1875, Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., and Colonel Stokes, R.E., were sent out to Egypt to inquire into and report on Egyptian finance. This mission was followed in 1876 by that of Messrs. Goschen and Joubert, who represented the English and French bondholders respectively. The result of it all was, that the Khedive gave up his family estates, and that Mr. Rivers Wilson became Minister of Finance to the Egyptian Government. The Khedive's debts were to be paid by the Egyptian Treasury, and he was to have a Civil List. From about this time dates the Dual Control, which in the persons of Mr. Wilson and M. de Blignières, looked after the financial interests of France and England. Ismail grew restive under the Control, and his intrigues of one sort and another were so unbearable that in June, 1879, the Western Powers obtained a firman from the Sultan deposing Ismail and raising Tewfik, his son, to the throne in his stead. It is not surprising that Ismail speaks bitterly of his son, whom he described in an interview with M. de Blowitz, the *Times* correspondent at Paris, as a man having "*ni tête, ni cœur, ni courage*,"—i.e., neither head, heart, nor courage. (For the life of Tewfik see No. 7 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers.") Ismail has since resided in Naples and Paris, and at times in London. He is a man of undoubted ability, and of great conversational powers. He is undoubtedly a strong ruler, and there are those who are of opinion that unless England assumes a protectorate over Egypt, she will be forced as an alternative policy to restore Ismail. He is undoubtedly a strong man, though when Khedive, he was not inaptly characterised as a throned Ishmaelite.

CONSTANTINE MUSURUS PACHA,

THE much respected Ambassador of Turkey to this country, was born in 1807 at Constantinople. His father, Paul Musurus, was descended from an old and illustrious Cretan family. He studied in his youth at Constantinople, becoming proficient in classical literature and in the modern languages. In science also his Excellency is very well versed. His apprenticeship in diplomatic affairs began when he was twenty-five years old; for in 1832 he accepted the post of secretary to Stephen Vogorides, Prince of Samos. About this time the people of Samos were in rebellion against the Sultan, and, as has so often happened before and since, insurrectionary movements in the Ottoman Empire aroused the anxiety of the interested powers, and France, England and Russia despatched commissioners to Samos. The commissioners did not succeed in their undertaking, viz., the pacification of the island. Consequently Musurus offered his services. He succeeded in what he undertook. He gave the islanders such a constitution and such reforms as they needed; and under his rule for a space of four years the island was quiet and prosperous. This was the beginning of his fortunes and of his successful career. In 1840 M. Musurus was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of King Otho of Greece. Here he remained till 1848, though an attempt was made to assassinate him. He had distinguished himself again, however, for he was promoted in 1848 to be the representative of Turkey at Vienna. This was a time when the relations between Austria and Turkey left much to be desired. The defeated friends of Kossuth had taken refuge within the friendly borders of the Turkish Empire. However, M. Musurus managed his difficult task admirably. Since 1851 he has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Ottoman Empire to the Court of St. James. His status as ambassador dates from the 30th January, 1856. He was made a *Muchir* and a *Pacha* on the occasion of the Sultan's visit to London in 1867. That visit must always have a melancholy significance for his Excellency. His wife, the Princess Anne, a daughter of Prince Stephen Vogorides, fell a victim to heart disease on the night of the ball given in honour of the Sultan at the Foreign Office. She was married to Musurus Pacha in 1839. His Excellency possesses many Orders; among others, that of the *Osmanieh* of the First Class and that of the *Medjidie* of the First Class.



COUNT CONSTANTINO NIGRA,

STATESMAN and Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was born in 1827, at Castellemonite. He was educated at the University of Turin, where he showed considerable proficiency in the study of Jurisprudence. The year 1848 was a stirring time, and Count Nigra played his part as a volunteer in the struggle with Austria and was badly wounded in the battle of Rivoli. This accident turned the bent of his

mind from war to diplomacy, to the pursuit of which he now gave his attention. When Cavour went to the Congress of Paris as the representative of Sardinia, young Nigra (then only twenty-nine years of age) accompanied him as his secretary. When Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III. were negotiating for the war of 1859 against Austria, Nigra was busy in the service of his sovereign. At the Congress of Zurich he was Secretary to the representatives of Italy. From 1861 to 1876 he was Italian Ambassador at Paris. In the latter year he was transferred to St. Petersburg, where he remained till 1882, when he was appointed Italian Ambassador at the Court of St. James. He has written a good deal. His title of Count was conferred upon him in 1882 by the present king of Italy (for whose life see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers").

NUBAR PACHA,

EGYPTIAN Statesman, was born at Smyrna, in January, 1825. He comes of an Armenian family. In his youth he came to Europe. He was educated at first in Switzerland, and afterwards in France, at a school in the neighbourhood of Toulouse. He returned to Egypt in 1842. He was secretary to Boghos Bey, Minister of Commerce and of Foreign Affairs. Two years later he was appointed to the post of Secretary Interpreter at the Court of Ibrahim Pacha, whom he followed in his voyages to Europe and to Constantinople. He performed the same duties under Abbas Pacha, who attached him more closely to his person, and conferred upon him and upon his brother, Ara Kole, the title and rank of Bey. Nubar Bey was sent to London in 1850, to oppose certain pretensions of Turkey as regards Egypt. He succeeded in getting the rights of the Viceroy recognised. Sent as Egyptian minister to Vienna, he held that post for ten months, till July, 1854. The new Viceroy, Said Pacha, at first dismissed Nubar Bey, but he recalled him to his service in 1856, and attached him to his person. He confided to him the delicate task of organising the system of transit across Egypt to India. At the head of a service as important as new, Nubar had to treat with the English or French companies, whose passengers were to traverse Egypt; and to furnish them with the means of transport from Alexandria to Suez. It was a question of completing as quickly as possible the railway from Suez to Cairo, in spite of the obstacles which the nature of the soil presented, the want of water, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies. He was successful; nevertheless, he underwent a year of disgrace. However, his services were sought again. He was intimately attached to the person of Said Pacha, till the latter's death in 1863.

As soon as Ismail Pacha had mounted the throne, Nubar Bey was sent to notify the succession to the Suzerain Court, and to treat at Constantinople of some questions long since pending, notably the regulation of the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez. The success with which he acquitted himself of this mission acquired for him promotion from the

rank of Bey in the Egyptian Civil Service to that of Pacha. The Sultan also, at the time of his visit to Egypt, conferred upon Nubar this title—not often bestowed upon Christian functionaries. Nubar afterwards went to Paris to settle the difficulties that had arisen between the Viceroy and the Canal Company. The question was finally settled by the arbitration of the Emperor Napoleon III., July 1864. After his return to Egypt Nubar Pacha was sometime Minister of Public Works. In this post (created expressly for him) he began by giving a great impulse to all works of public utility, destined to transform the country; but, before the end of 1866, the Viceroy called him to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that he might send him on an extraordinary mission to the Court of the Sultan. During this mission Nubar Pacha obtained the firman which conferred on his master the title of Khedive, extended his powers, and consolidated the autonomy of the Egyptian Government, 8th June, 1867. Nubar Pacha later on entered into negotiations with the Courts of Europe, in the name of Egypt and with the assent of the Porte, a series of negotiations tending to the reform of Consular jurisdictions, after the capitulations established between the Orient and Europe. He represented Egypt in 1867 at the Financial Conference of Paris.

In the midst of the fluctuations of the personal policy of the Khedive, and of the influences more or less preponderating of the European Cabinets, the name and action of Nubar Pacha have frequently made themselves felt, especially at the time of the creation of the ministry of which he was the chief, and to which he summoned as representatives of England and France, M. de Blignières and Sir Rivers Wilson (1878). In the month of February, 1879, troubles arose in Cairo, which were presumably instigated by Ismail Pacha. Ismail was in consequence deposed, and Nubar quitted Egypt, May, 1879, but he was allowed to return in the month of August in the same year. In 1884, on the resignation of Chérif Pacha, Nubar became again Prime Minister of Egypt. We subjoin some interesting remarks on Nubar Pacha from an amusing work recently published, “Khedives and Pachas,” by “One who Knows”:—

“It is about forty years ago since, as a young *protégé* of Boghos Bey, then the powerful Minister of Mehemet Ali, there arrived in Cairo a young Armenian, named Nubar, who, having been educated in Paris, was immediately attached to the household of the great Viceroy. It may be interesting to know that one of his first duties was to read aloud to his master Thiers’ ‘History of the French Revolution, Consulate, and Empire.’ A desire to emulate the great Napoleon was one of the passions of Mehemet Ali; and the young Armenian may have unintentionally contributed not a little to the fostering of his desire, to which much of the progress and misery of the disasters of Egypt are to be traced.

“True, however, to my purpose of dealing only with that part of the career of the originals of my sketches which has fallen within my personal recollection, I skip all Nubar’s early years of service, to find him, in 1865, the active chief of the railway administration, and the life and soul of Ismail’s administration during the cholera of that day. Rapidly Nubar attained the position to which his talents were sure eventually to bring him. He became the principal adviser of Ismail, and must share with him a fair proportion of praise and blame,

But it is certain that to him is due the execution of nearly every good project that emanated either from the fertile brain of Ismail or from his own. The increase of the negotiations by which Egypt was freed from the enormous privileges granted to Mons. de Lesseps by Said Pacha was due to Nubar; that the result was obtained at extravagant cost was a matter about which he seems to have cared little. He was the guiding spirit of all those tortuous negotiations by which, at the most imminent risk of war, and again, at an enormous expense, Ismail succeeded in obtaining the title of Khedive, the change in the order of succession, and practical independence of the Porte, except as regarded the largely increased tribute."



M. JOHN RISTICH,

THE Servian Statesman, who played so prominent a part in the events that led to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, was born in 1831. His birthplace, Kragujivatz, is in Servia. Like so many natives of the Balkan Peninsula, his education was carried on abroad, in Germany first, and afterwards in France. His official career began in the Ministry of the Interior, during the reign of Prince Karageorgevitch, and he soon rose to be the head of a Department. He was secretary to an Embassy sent to Constantinople in 1858 by Obrenovitch III. He did his work well and eventually became the Servian Envoy at Constantinople. It was due to his diplomatic skill that in 1867 the Turkish garrisons were withdrawn from Servia. He now became Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs. When Michael Obrenovitch was assassinated, M. Ristich was the envoy from the Provisional Government at Belgrade to bring home Prince Milan from Paris. (For King Milan, see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers.") From 1868 to 1872, M. Ristich was one of the three members of the Council of Regency, who ruled Servia during the minority of Prince Milan. When that Prince took into his own hands the reins of power, M. Ristich became his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and subsequently President of the Servian Council of State. He soon, however, retired into private life; but resumed office when unmistakable signs of coming disturbance showed themselves on the Adriatic coast, and the brave mountaineers and peasants of the Herzegovina rose in insurrection against Mohammedan power. It will be remembered how the armed discontent displayed itself in Bosnia also, how Servia twice threw herself into the struggle, how Montenegro came to the fray, and also Roumania and Russia. During all that stormy period when England was ringing with partisan denunciations of Turkish atrocities, and when the blood of Moslem and of Christian was being shed like water, M. Ristich was a prominent figure in the political world of Europe. The arms of Servia, despite the aid of Russian volunteers and of Tcherniaieff, were worsted on the battlefield. The Congress of Berlin, notwithstanding all the exertions of M. Ristich, gave to Milan only the empty honours of a kingship. (For Tcherniaieff, see No. 5 in this series, "Lives of Military Men.")

EMILIO CASTELAR Y RISSOLL,

SPANISH Statesman and Orator, was born in 1832. He is said to be one of the most eloquent of the living public men of Europe. When still a young man he acquired notoriety as holding extreme opinions of a democratic and socialistic order. His university career was not without distinction, and at one period he held the chair of History and Philosophy in the University of Berlin. When in 1866 Spain was (as has too frequently happened) disturbed by a revolutionary movement, Castelar threw in his lot with the Republicans. Serrano (for whose life see No. 7 in this series, "Lives of Military Men") was too much for the disturbers of the public peace, and Señor Castelar narrowly escaped with his life, taking refuge in Geneva. The Revolution of 1868 found him active and at the post of danger. When the Spanish people came to vote, however, the Republicans were disappointed, and Señor Castelar found himself and his friends in a hopeless minority in the Constituent Cortes. He opposed with all the eloquence of his nature and of the stately Spanish language, the projects for a return to monarchical government; but was, however, on the abdication of King Amadeo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in 1873 he was chosen President of the Cortes and subsequently President of the Executive Power. At this time the Carlist war was raging in the Biscayan Provinces of Spain. Castelar, in order to meet the national danger, prorogued the Cortes and constituted himself a sort of Dictator. The Cortes declined, however, to pass a vote of confidence in him when it reassembled, and Castelar withdrew for the time from the service of an ungrateful country. Marshal Serrano became again supreme, and restored Alfonso XII. (for whose life see No. 6 in this series, "Lives of Monarchs and Rulers.") Castelar now withdrew from Spain, and did not return for some time, but obtained, in 1876, a seat in the Cortes as Deputy for Madrid. He has written much on historical, literary, and political subjects. The following is a fairly complete list of his works:—
 "Ernesto, Novela Original de Costumbres," "Lucano, su Vida, su Genio, su Poema," "Legendas Populares," "Ideas Democraticas," "La Civilizacion en los cinco primeros siglos del Cristianismo," "Lecciones Pronunciadas en el Atenes de Madrid," "Cronica de la Guerra de Africa," "La Redencion del Esclavo," "Collecion de los Principales Articulos Politicos y Literarios," "Carta á un Obispo sobre la Libertad de la Iglesia," "Discurso Pronunciado en la Noche del 13 de Noviembre de 1868, con Motivo de Instarlarse el Comité Republicane de Madrid," "Discursos Parlamentarios, en la Asamblea Constituyente," "Roma Vieja y Nueva Italia," "Semblanzas Contemporaneas de los Personajes mas Celebres del Mundo en las Lettras, las Ciencias, y las Artes," "Vida de Lord Byron," "Historia de un Corazon." Señor Castelar writes and speaks a language unhappily largely unknown of the people of England. It is, therefore, small matter of surprise if his great merit as an orator and literary man is not so widely appreciated as it should be.

SIGNOR PRAXEDES MATEO SAGASTA,

SPANISH Ex-Prime Minister and Statesman, was born in 1827, at Torrecilla de Cameros. Like M. de Freycinet, the ex-prime minister of the French Republic, he sought advancement in life by proficiency as an engineer. His professional studies were conducted at Madrid, in the School of Engineers. From 1854 to 1856 he represented the town of Zamora, in the Constituent Cortes. Having mixed himself up with the revolutionary movement in the latter year he was compelled to seek shelter on French territory; but returning, on an amnesty being proclaimed, he returned to his native country and the practice of his profession. He again conspired in 1866, and was again compelled to fly. His dates of official service are as follow: 1870-74 Minister of State; in 1874—successively Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council; 1881-83, Prime Minister. His ministry was succeeded on October 11th, 1883, by one from the Dynastic Left, under the Premiership of Señor José Posada Herrera. Originally a republican and the friend of that irrepressible revolutionary Señor Zorilla, he has gradually grown more and more conservative in his views, until at last, in 1875, he loyally accepted the constitutional monarchy, as embodied in the person of King Alfonso XII. Of the three leading statesmen of Spain, Señor Canovas del Castillo is Conservative, Señor Sagasta is the Moderate Liberal, and Señor Posada Herrera, the Radical, who accepts the dynasty. It may be mentioned that Señor Sagasta was at one time Editor of *La Iberia*.

JULES BARTHELEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE,

FRENCH statesman, scholar, and philosopher, was born in Paris on the 19th of August, 1805. At an early age he formed a connection with the Press, and was a regular contributor to the *Globe*. In July, 1830, he signed the memorable protest of the journalists. After the Revolution he became a member of the "Aide-toi, le Ciel t'aidera" (Help yourself, and Heaven will help you) Society, and continued to write in the opposition journals. About the end of 1833 he withdrew from political life, and devoted himself to literary and scholastic work. In 1834 he was appointed teacher of French literature in the Polytechnic School. In 1832 he had undertaken to write a complete translation of the works of Aristotle as a companion to M. Cousin's translation of Plato. The publication of this great work led to his appointment, in 1838, to the chair of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France, and gained him admission in the following year to the Academy of Moral and Political Science as successor to M. Broussais. In 1840 he was for four months associated with M. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction. As a sequel to his investigation of Aristotle's philosophy, he returned to the study of Sanscrit, to which he had given considerable attention when quite a youth, for the purpose of tracing the sources of the Greek philosophy.

After the revolution of February, 1848, M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, as one of the secretaries of the Provisional Government, associated himself

with the moderate party, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the department of Seine-et-Oise. He was looked upon as one of the chiefs of the Third Party of Republicans; he so frequently voted with the Right, that he was called the advocate of the two chambers. As he could not approve of the repressive measures directed against the Socialists, he refused to place confidence in General Cavaignac; and he was selected to represent in the Tribune the complaints of the Executive Committee against the vanquisher of the insurgents of June. The result of the animated debate which ensued was a declaration, in November, that General Cavaignac had deserved well of the country. After the election of the 10th December, which raised Louis Napoleon to the office of President of the Republic, M. Saint-Hilaire, supporting the administration of M. Odilon Barrot, voted for the interdiction of the clubs, supported the system of cautioning the journals, and approved of the expedition to Rome. After his re-election to the Legislative Assembly, he approached by degrees the party of the Left. In the debates relative to the law of instruction he was the leading speaker, and vigorously defended the University and the rights of the State.

After the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, he, as professor, refused to take the required oath, and resigned the chair in the College of France and the direction of that establishment. He returned to his scholarly labours, continuing his translation of Aristotle, and his researches into the philosophy of India, and took an active part in the discussions of the Academy. He was a member of the committee entrusted with the duty of examining the scheme of M. de Lesseps for constructing the Suez Canal. In carrying out this object he visited Egypt in 1853, and published in the *Débats* an interesting account of the explorations in which he had taken part. In 1869 he was returned as representative of the first circonscription of the department of Seine-et-Oise.

After the revolution of September, 1870, and during the siege of Paris, he remained in Paris, which he did not quit until the armistice, when he took his place among the members of the Left in the National Assembly. An old personal friend and adherent of M. Thiers, he was one of the five who presented the project of a decree nominating the veteran statesman chief of the executive power. He was one of the members entrusted to assist the Government in the negotiation of peace with Prussia. In December, 1875, he was elected to the Senate. In 1877 he was decorated with the Legion of Honour. In M. Ferry's ministry of 1880 he held the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, but retired with the other members of the Cabinet in November, 1881.

KOLOMAN VON TISZA.

THIS Hungarian-Austrian premier was born at Geszt, December 16th, 1830. Educated for the civil service in a superior manner, his career was blocked at the outset by the Revolution of 1848. In 1859, he rose into notice as an opponent of the government severity against the nonconformists. As, in 1860, his party gained some independence, he was rewarded with a seat as their representative; he succeeded Count Teleki as leader of the Moderate Radicals. In 1875, carrying over this

branch to the united Liberals under Deak, he became Home Secretary and subsequently Prime Minister of the Hungarian Cabinet. He opposed Russia and Pan Slavism, being less vacillating than Count Andrassy, between Russia and Germany in their views of the Eastern Question. He resigned with his co-ministers when Austrian finances succumbed in the pinch of meeting the expenses of the Bosnian occupation, but came back to his present position.

THE MARQUIS TSENG,

WHO has recently been the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Peking to the Courts of Paris, St. Petersburg and St. James, was born about the year 1837. His father was the Marquis Tseng Kwo-fan. The present Marquis was born in the province of Hunan. His first appearance in Europe was in the year 1878, when he was appointed the representative of China in Paris and London in succession to Kwo-Ta-jen, a relative of the Marquis. Russia was also included in his embassy at the time of the dispute with reference to Kuldja. In the negotiations with France on the Tonquin question the Marquis Tseng was unwavering, uncompromising, and unyielding; and as the ministry of M. Ferry (*q.v.*) did not display a conciliatory temper, it was supposed that a formal breach of peaceful relations between France and China was only a question of time. The successes of France at Song-Tay and Bacninh appear to have convinced the Chinese Government that resistance was hopeless, and as the Marquis Tseng had compromised himself in the course of the negotiations, the Empress, or the Tsung Li Yamen, recalled the Marquis Tseng, and Li Tong Pa has been appointed interim Ambassador in his stead. The termination of this episode in Modern History is regarded as largely due to the influence of Li Hung Chang. The Marquis Tseng and his family, when in England, spent much of their time at Folkestone. The Marquis Tseng was regarded as an astute diplomatist; but his resolute opposition to French aggression in the Indo-Chinese peninsula seems to have got him into trouble in his native land. By his recall a great personality has disappeared from the diplomatic world of Europe.

M. WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON,

STATESMAN, Diplomatist and Ambassador from the French Republic in London, was born December 11th, 1826, at Paris. Though French in respect of birth, his ancestry is English, for his father was an Englishman, who, having engaged largely in the business of cotton manufacturing in France, found it suited his interest or his inclination to become a naturalized French citizen. To his son, however, he resolved to give the advantages of an English training. From 1841 to 1845 M. William Henry Waddington pursued his youthful studies at Rugby, from which well-known scholastic institution he took a School Exhibition to Trinity College, Cambridge. He also obtained a Scholarship at Trinity, where he gradu-

ated taking the second place in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1849. He also achieved the academical honour of being bracketed for the Chancellor's Medal. In the University boat-race of 1849, when Oxford was vanquished on the river by its rival university, M. Waddington rowed as No. 6 in the Cambridge boat, and at Rugby, too, his figure obtained an honourable prominence in the football field. When M. Waddington came of age he deliberately made choice for himself of French citizenship. He sought parliamentary honours for the first time as a candidate for the fourth circonscription of the Aisne; but he was unfortunate. In 1871, however, he was elected to a seat in the National Assembly for the Department of the Aisne. In the beginning of his political career his sympathies lay rather with those who aimed at the establishment of Constitutional Monarchy in France; but he subsequently threw in his lot with M. Thiers, probably recognising that the Republic was the only feasible form of Government. M. Waddington's services were utilized on many commissions; but his first appearance in a French Cabinet was on May 19th, 1873, when he was made Minister of Public Instruction, a post held for only five days, retiring from office with the late M. Thiers. In the beginning of the year 1876 he was returned to the Senate for the Department of the Aisne. From March 10th, 1876 to May 17th, 1877, he was Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of M. Jules Simon. From December, 1877, to February, 1879, he was the French Minister for Foreign Affairs during the ministry of M. Dufaure, and in the more or less chaotic period that followed the resignation of Marshal MacMahon. Like many moderate men, M. Waddington collapsed between two stools. He was too staid for the go-ahead-at-all-cost folk in France, and a little too fast for the wise and wary senators. During this period of office he had the honour to represent his adopted country at the Congress of Berlin, and had the privilege of sitting at the same table with the great Lord Beaconsfield when the weighty matters connected with the Balkan Peninsular were discussed in 1878. At this Congress M. Waddington conducted the affairs of France with credit. Having refused the London Embassy in 1880, he succeeded, in July, 1883, M. Tissot, who had succeeded M. Challamel-Lacour, at the Court of St. James's.

It may not perhaps be generally known that M. Waddington is an antiquary and archæologist of some repute. In 1850 and 1862 he was in Asia Minor prosecuting his favourite studies. He is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. In 1881 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of his College—Trinity, Cambridge. Although a Frenchman, M. Waddington is neither an atheist nor a Catholic; he is a Protestant. In literature he is known as the author of "*Voyage en Asie Mineure au point de vue Numismatique*," and he has continued Lebas' "*Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure*," and "*L'Edit de Diocletien*." Of European Orders, M. Waddington possesses the Grand Riband of the Order of Leopold.

M. Waddington has just now (1885) a delicate task to perform. The English people are more than jealous of French Colonial aggression, and are not disposed to be trifled with, while the French would regard askance any yielding on the part of their envoy to England, bewildered as she has been by the vagaries of the Gladstone Cabinet.

It is interesting to note that the wife of the late Chevalier Bunsen belonged to the family of M. Waddington.

The following extract from a speech of M. Waddington when presiding at the annual banquet of the Royal Literary Fund, may be interesting even to those who think, and perhaps justly, that M. Waddington is used by French statesmen as a blind to mislead an English public opinion too sympathetic with France.

M. Waddington proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund." He said:—"My Lords, ladies and gentlemen,—You are all aware that it is only in consequence of a melancholy accident that I have been called upon to take the chair this evening. The late Duke of Albany was to have presided at this gathering, and when my friend Lord Derby, as a member of the Committee, invited me to take his place, I felt greatly deficient, and I only accepted because I felt that it was not only a compliment to me, but that it was especially a compliment to the representative of that nation whose citizens had shown the deepest sympathy in the fate of that unfortunate young Prince, and had tended his remains in their passage through France with all due sympathy and all due honour. That is why you see me occupying this chair. So much has been said this evening about English literature, and literature in general in all its aspects, that it is rather difficult to say in the compass of a very short address anything which might be interesting or new. I will confine myself therefore to the more immediate object of this society, which is to relieve persons connected with literature who may be temporarily or otherwise in need of help. When I look at the state of literature and the state of men engaged in literary pursuits as they were when this society was founded and as they are now, I am struck with the marvellous difference in the status of literary people, the difference of the methods employed in writing, the difference in modes of thought, and altogether the yet more widened field in which they have to work. One of the great things which will mark perhaps above all others the nineteenth century is the wonderful increase, the wonderful diffusion, of education all over the world. I am hardly prepared to say whether this country is the first, but it certainly holds a very high rank. In America, in Switzerland, and in Germany the progress has been enormous, and in my own country, although it has begun perhaps later, the progress we are making every day is marvellous. This progress has brought upon literature many new duties and responsibilities. The Bishop of Bath and Wells told us of the necessity of keeping up a pure and high style of literature. I would add to his remarks this observation, viz., that the writers of England have shown what up to the beginning of this century was thought to be impossible—that is, that a work of fiction of thrilling interest can be written in such a manner that a girl may read it, and in that way I think they have done a great service to the cause of literature. So long as English novelists keep to that standard of purity which was begun by Sir Walter Scott they will render a great service to mankind and be among the great educators of the youthful mind of the nineteenth century. In the dominion of history, the nineteenth century has been one of deep and varied research. One great feature of the last half century has been the constantly-increasing love of truth. Then, again, in another field which has increased its dominion in a marvellous manner within the memory

of all here present is the dominion of the press. You have seen the development of what I may call a new career devoted to ascertaining and developing truth in all its forms. There is no class of men for whom I have a greater respect than those who have to and do report to their countrymen and the world at large what takes place in our own times, and who do this sometimes at the expense of their lives, and not unfrequently at the expense of their health and their comfort. There is no doubt that literature has at the present time an immense opportunity. The work done by the literary staff of the country is a good and noble work, and I can only say that I have great pleasure in asking you to drink 'Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund,' and in doing so I would remind you that *bis dat qui cito dat.*"

DR. LUDWIG WINDHORST,

WHO is the leader in Parliament of the devout Catholics of Prussia, was born in 1812, and is therefore seventy-two years of age. He pursued his youthful studies at the "Carolinum," in Osnabrück, and afterwards attended the Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg. He was successively Advocate, Syndic, and Presiding Member of the Consistory of Osnabrück. Subsequently a judicial dignitary at Kalbe, he held from 1863 to 1865 the post of Minister of Justice under the late Hanoverian Government. From 1849 to 1866 he was a member of the Hanoverian Estates of the Realm. The events of 1866 naturally upset his career as far as Hanover was concerned. In the year 1867 he entered the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, and since that date he has been the sturdy champion of the Catholic Church in Germany. He gets on very well in private life, despite parliamentary squabbles, with Prince Bismarck. (See page 4.) He understands like an honest man, probably, the undoubted patriotism of the Prince.

MANUEL RUIZ ZORILLA,

AN active Spanish revolutionist, the Mazzini of Iberian politics, was born in Castile, in 1834. He was a Madrid barrister and deputy in the Cortes, when the share he took in the June revolt (1866) earned him a condemnation, avoided by a flight over the French frontier. In the provisional government of Admiral Topete (1868), he was Minister of Public Works, exciting immense animosity when he ordered church property to be taken under guard of the State. He was Law Minister to Marshal Serrano (1869), and, as President of the Parliament, advocated the Duke of Aosta's candidature to the throne. When that king abdicated, he went into Portugal with him (1873). He had been his prime minister. He went back to Spain, but having allied himself openly with the republicans, his position grew intolerable under King Alfonso, and exiling himself, he proceeds with his pamphletizing and conspiring from abroad.

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